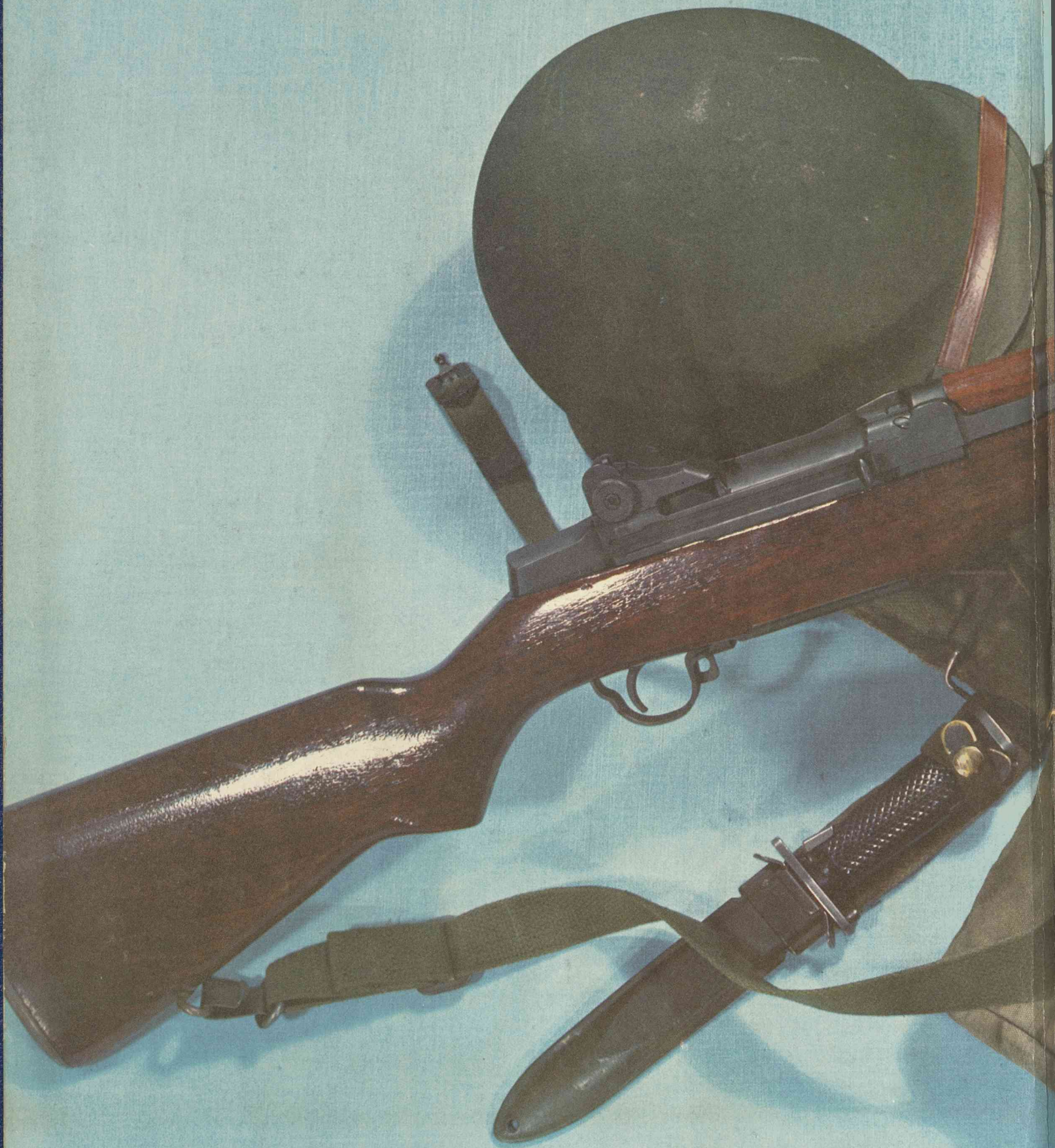


CALIFORNIA  
UNIT

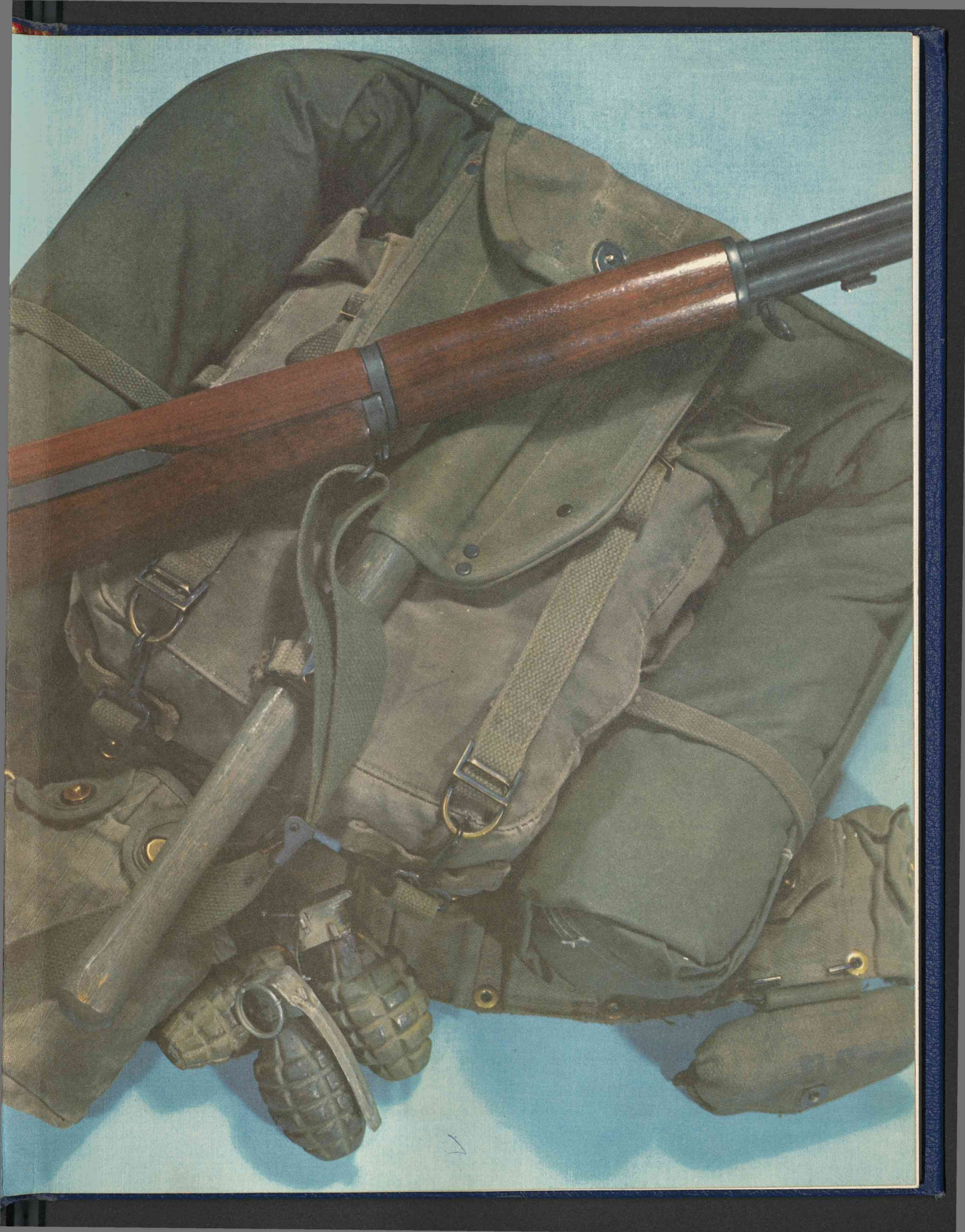
COMPANY B  
10th BATTLE GROUP 3rd BRIGADE

CSUMB Library











# history of fort ord

**S**AILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)









## major general carl f. fritzsche

### commanding general

MAJOR GENERAL CARL F. FRITZSCHE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 27 March 1903. After attending Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, for two years, he entered the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1928.

General Fritzsche's first assignment was with the 10th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Subsequent assignments include: The Infantry School at Fort Benning; 15th Infantry at the American Barracks, Tientsin, China; instructor at the U.S. Military Academy and later commander of a company of cadets there; Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth; Intelligence Officer, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, Fort Houston; Fort Knox with the 6th Armored Infantry Regiment, 1st Armored Division, as Operations Officer and later Adjutant; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, 1st Armored Division, Fort Knox and in the European Theater.

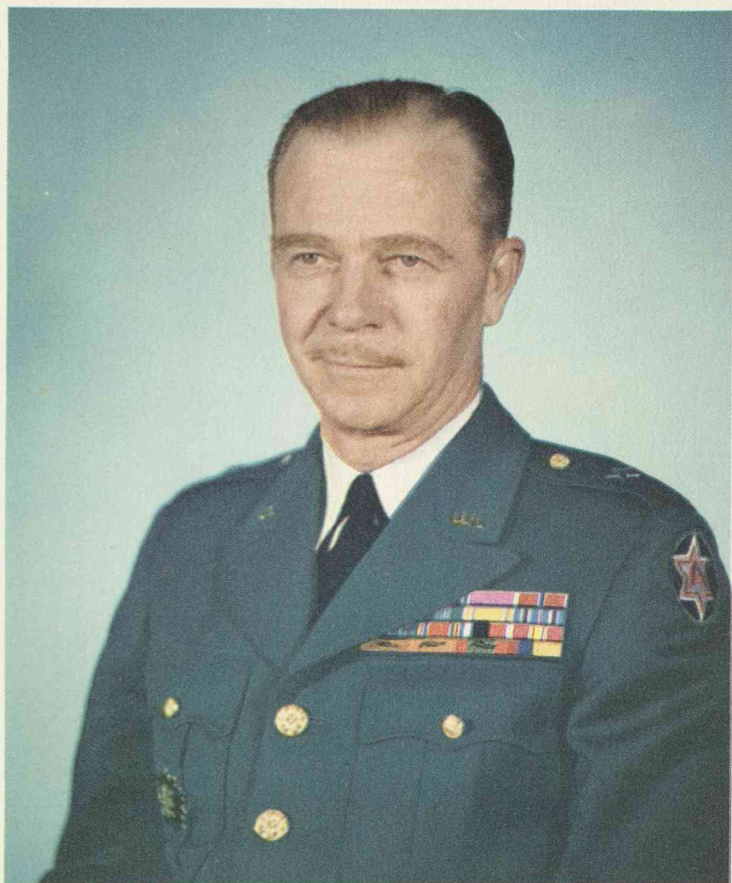
Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army; tactics instructor and Director of Physical Education at West Point; Executive Officer, Department of Tactics there; Intelligence Staff Officer, 12th Army Group in Europe; Deputy Assistant, and later Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of U.S. Forces in European Theater; Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, Division of the European Command; Intelligence Division of the Army General Staff; National War College and upon graduation in June 1949, assumed command of the 23rd Infantry Regiment, Fort Lewis; instructor of the Army War College; and a tour at Carlisle Barracks.

Far East Command in April 1952, and became Assistant Commander of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea; appointed Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School in May 1955; to Korea as Chief, United States Military Advisory Group to the Republic of Korea, until appointment as Chief of Staff, Fifth U.S. Army in June 1957.

He was assigned as Commanding General of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, 15 October 1958.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal, and foreign decorations including the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Legion of Merit and the Czechoslovakian War Cross.





brigadier general

**a. g. elegar**

deputy commanding general

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. G. ELEGAR, born in Denver, Col., 30 December 1906, was graduated from Tulsa (Okla.) High School in 1925, attended West Point and was graduated in June 1931.

Following graduation, he held various troop assignments with Infantry units in the United States and Hawaii and attended the Infantry Officers Advanced Course in 1938. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff College special course in 1941; the Armed Forces Staff College in 1951; and the Army War College in 1957.

In March 1943, he was named AC of S, G-3, of the 80th Inf. Div. and served in that capacity throughout the campaigns of General Patton's 3d Army in Europe. He was Military Attache to Ecuador in 1946 and in 1947-48 was assigned as Asst. G-3 with the US Army Group in Turkey. He was then assigned to the Office of the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, Department of the Army in 1949. In 1953 he was named Commanding Officer of the 33d Infantry RCT at Ft. Kobbe, CZ., and in 1955-56 was the AC of S, G-3, US Army Caribbean. He was assigned as AC of S, G-3 with I Corps (Group) in August 1957, and in October was named Chief of Staff, I Corps (Group).

His awards include Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Commendation Ribbon w/Metal Pendant, French Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Belgian Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Order de la Couronne w/Palm (Officer grade, Belgium) and Abdon Calderon 1st Class, Equador.



COLONEL H. F. HABERMAN, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord, California, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6 July 1912. He was graduated from Ripon College, at Ripon, Wisconsin, after which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

After assignments to Fort Benning, Georgia, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he served in the European Theater with the 39th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division, followed by a tour with the Munich Military Post in Germany.

In the spring of 1949, Colonel Haberman returned to the U.S. as Deputy Commander of the Student Brigade at Fort Benning. He activated and commanded the Officers Candidate Regiment there for over a year; in 1952, he was assigned as Senior Army Advisor to the Hawaiian National Guard.

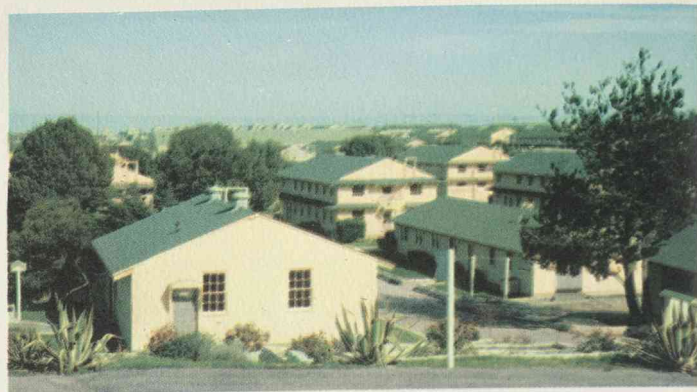
Colonel Haberman became Chief of the Fifth U. S. Army Reserve Components at Chicago in 1955 where he served until assigned to Fort Ord in September 1957 to command the 4th Brigade. He assumed the duties of Chief of Staff here in October 1958.

colonel

**h. f. haberman**

chief of staff





## Familiar scenes















american red cross



golf

presidio of monterey  
toward ft. ord







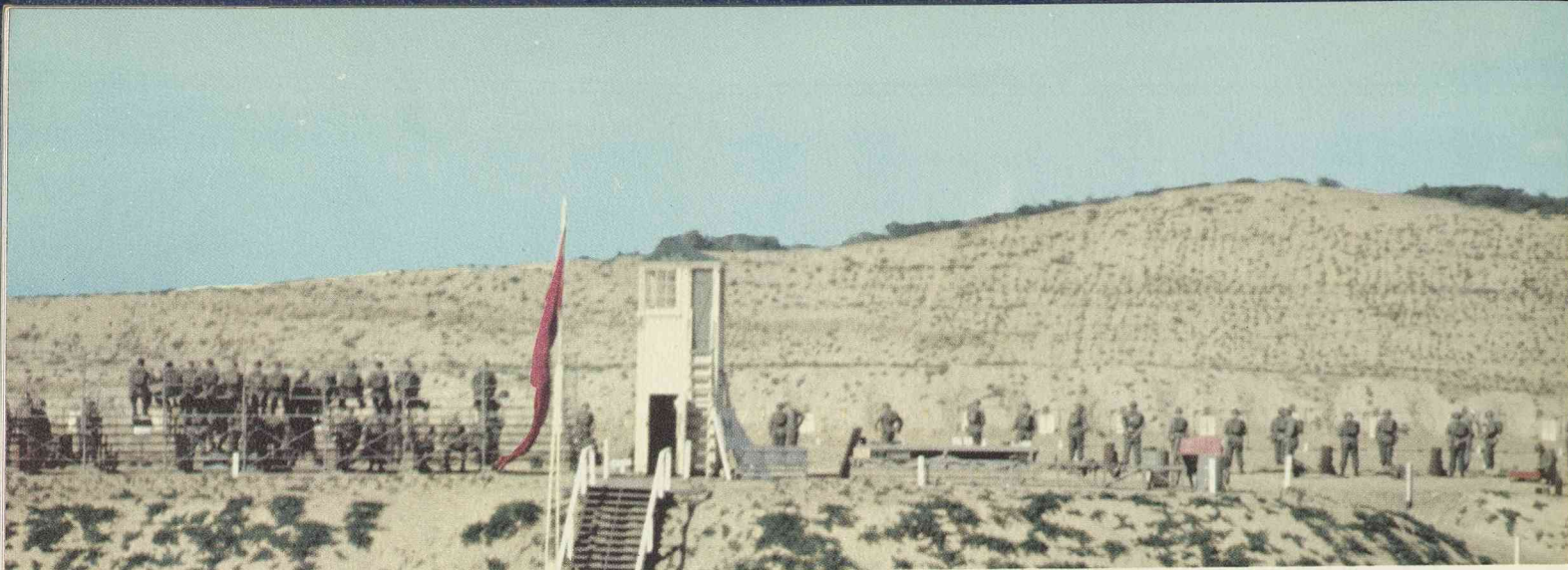




bayonet training







trainfire



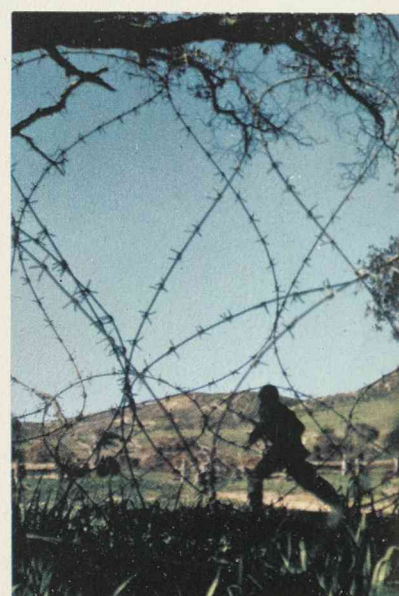
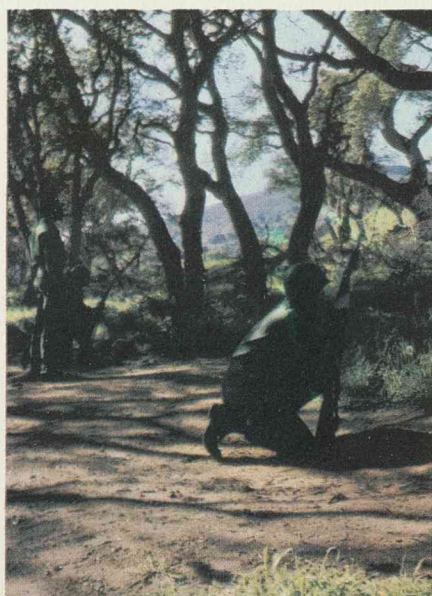








## close combat course



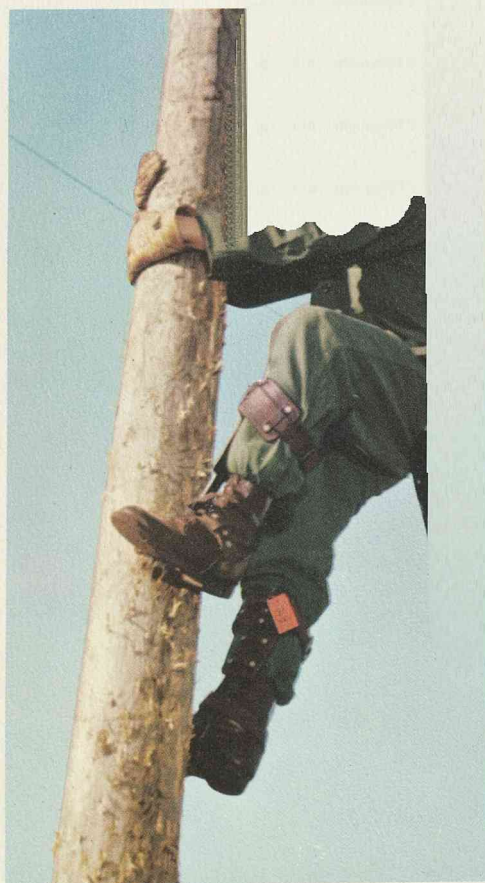




squad patrolling

dismounted drill

pole  
climbing







grenades



flame thrower

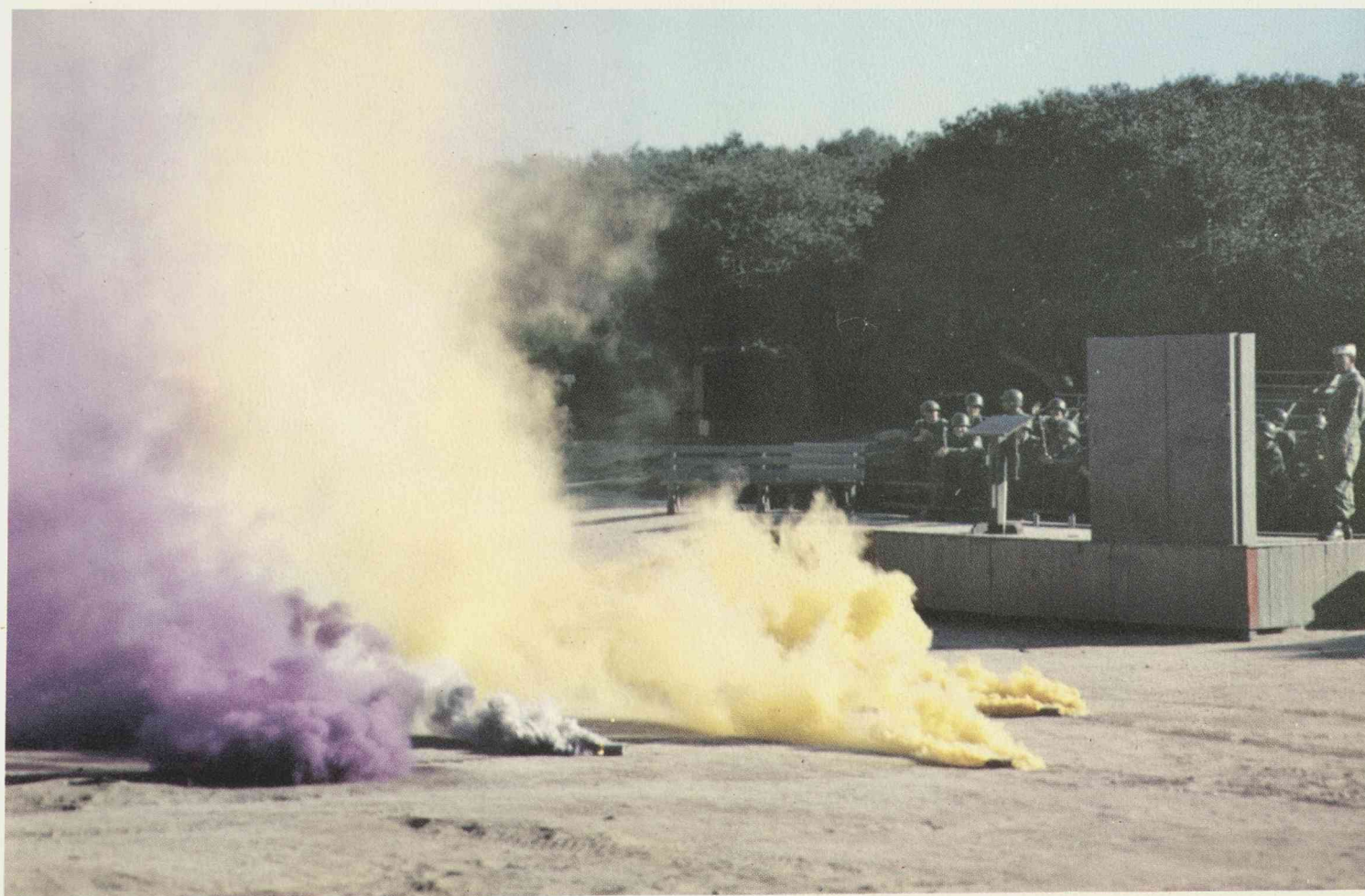




m  
i  
n  
e  
s



chemical, biological and radiological warfare

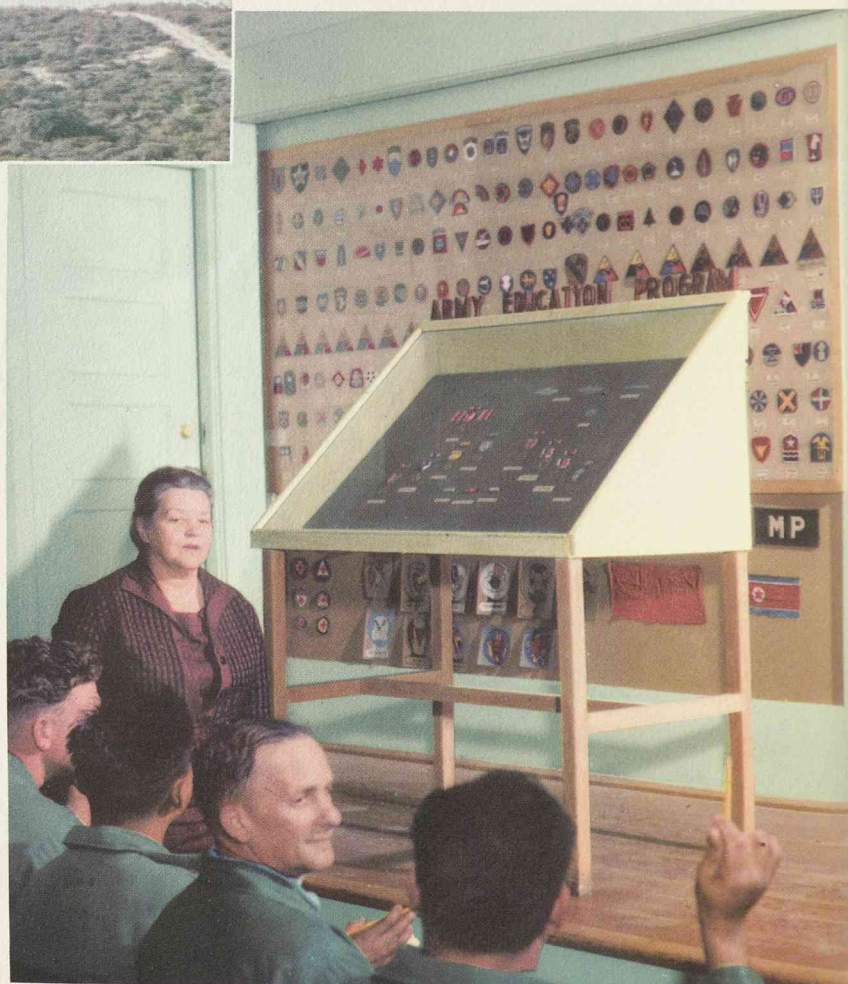




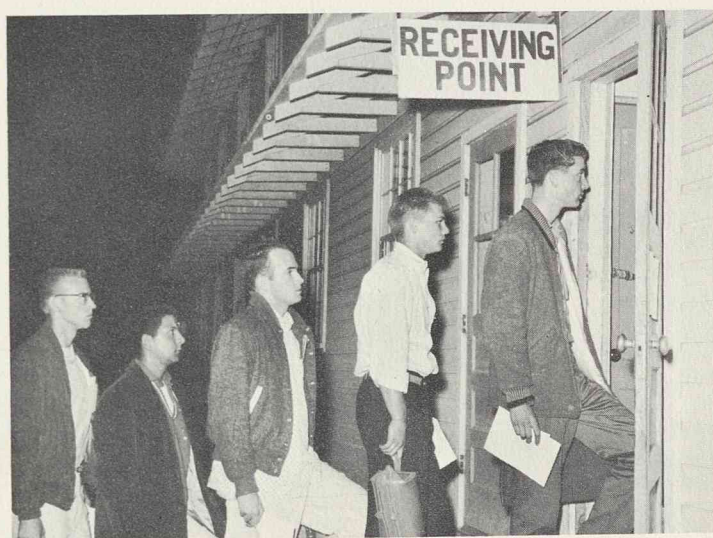
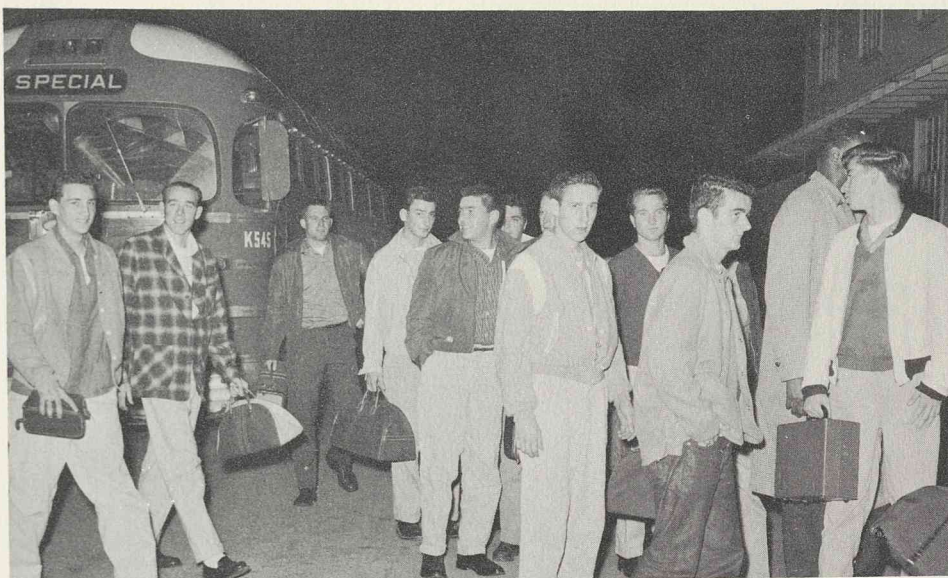


**simulated  
atomic  
blast**

**army  
education  
program**



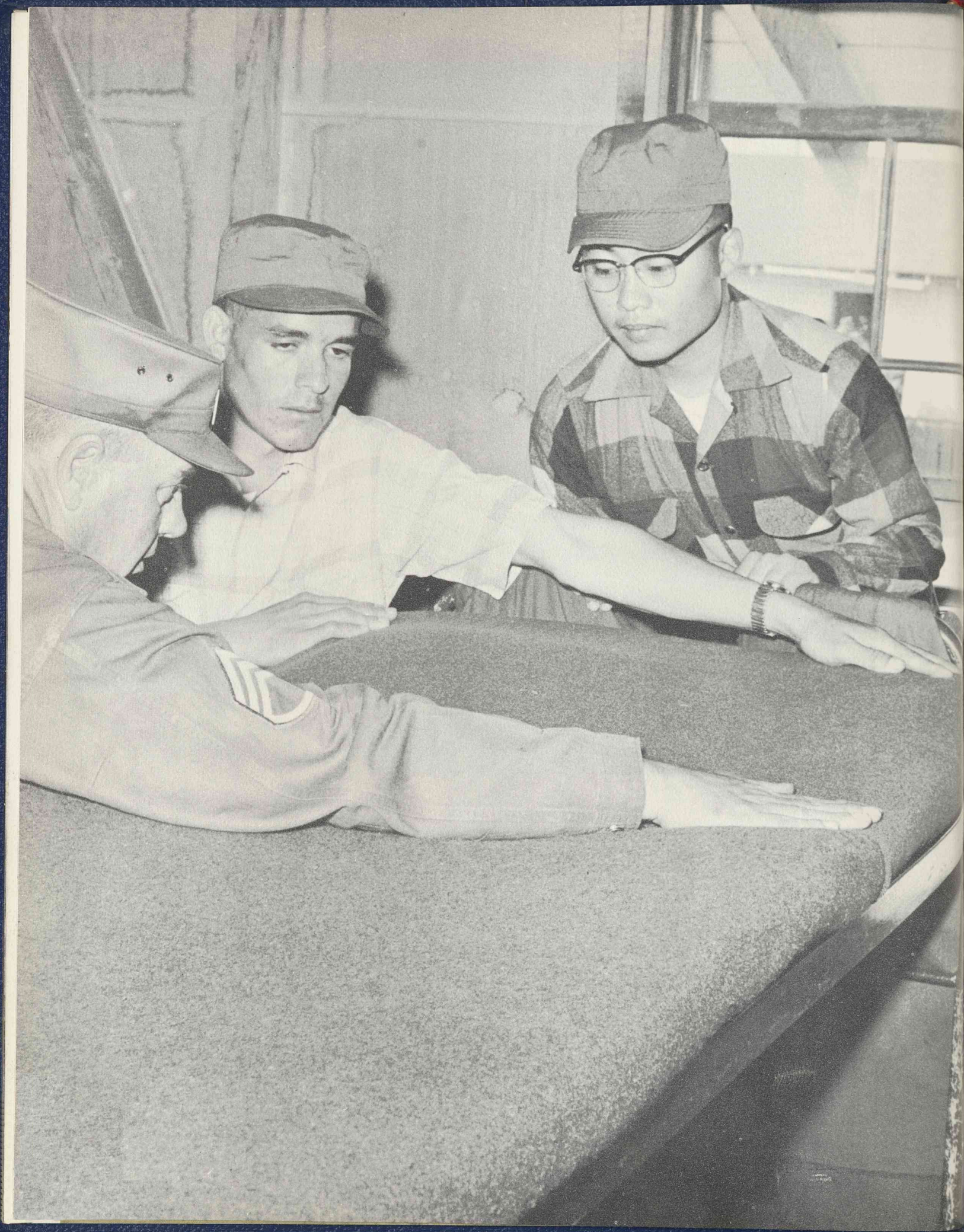




receiving  
center

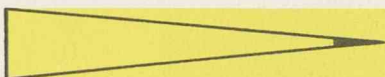
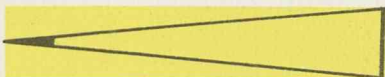




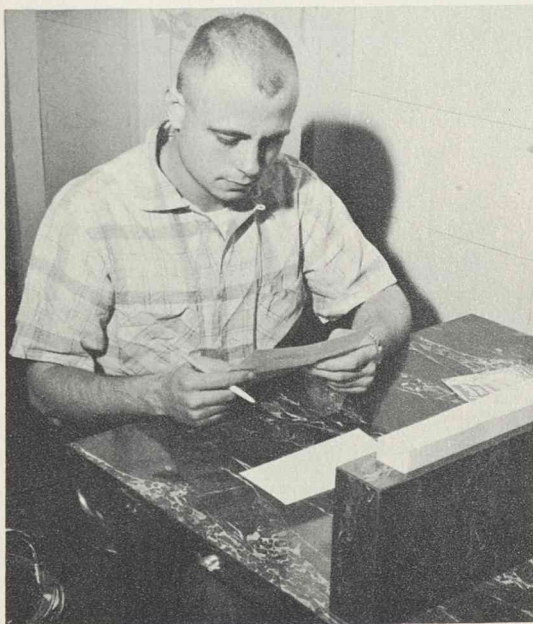
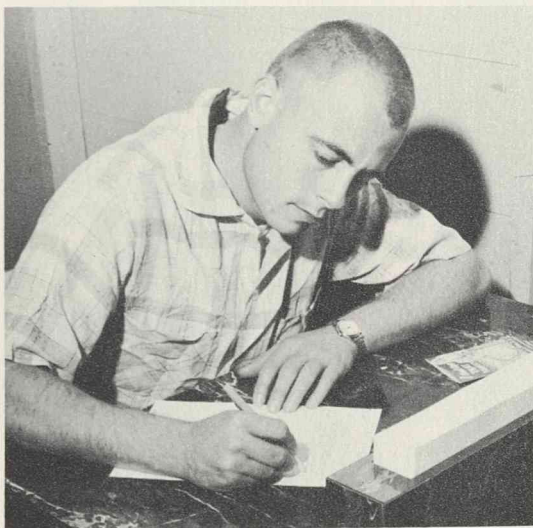




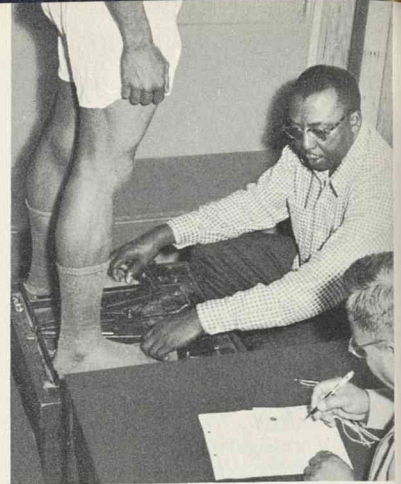
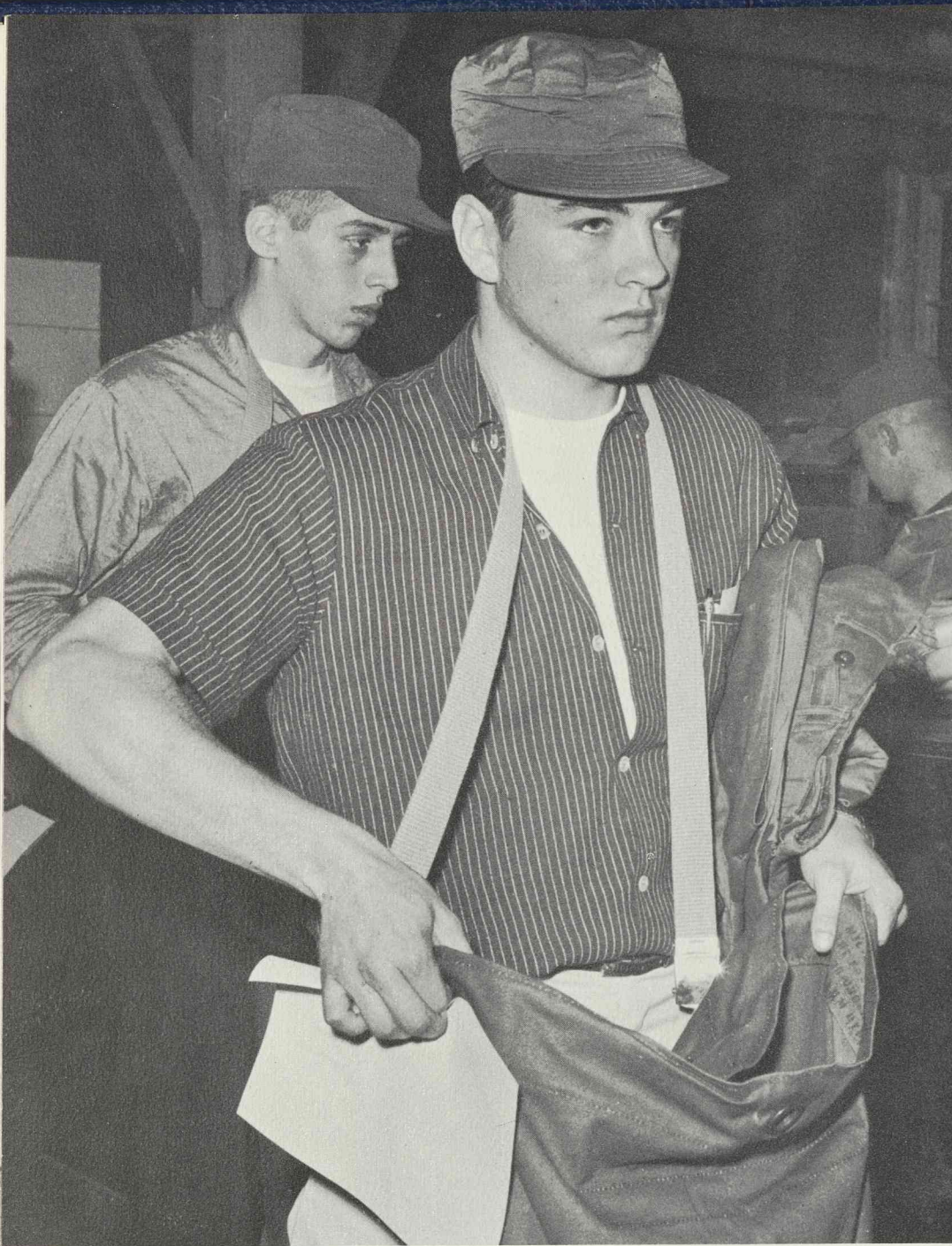
bunk making



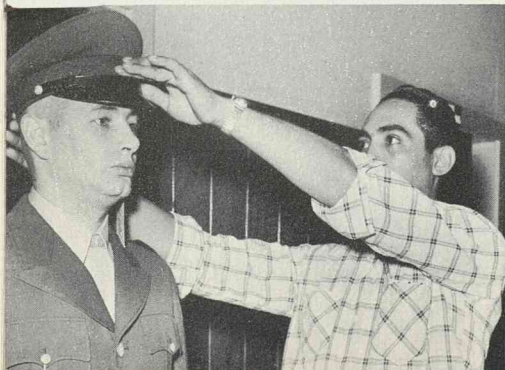
writing and  
calling home



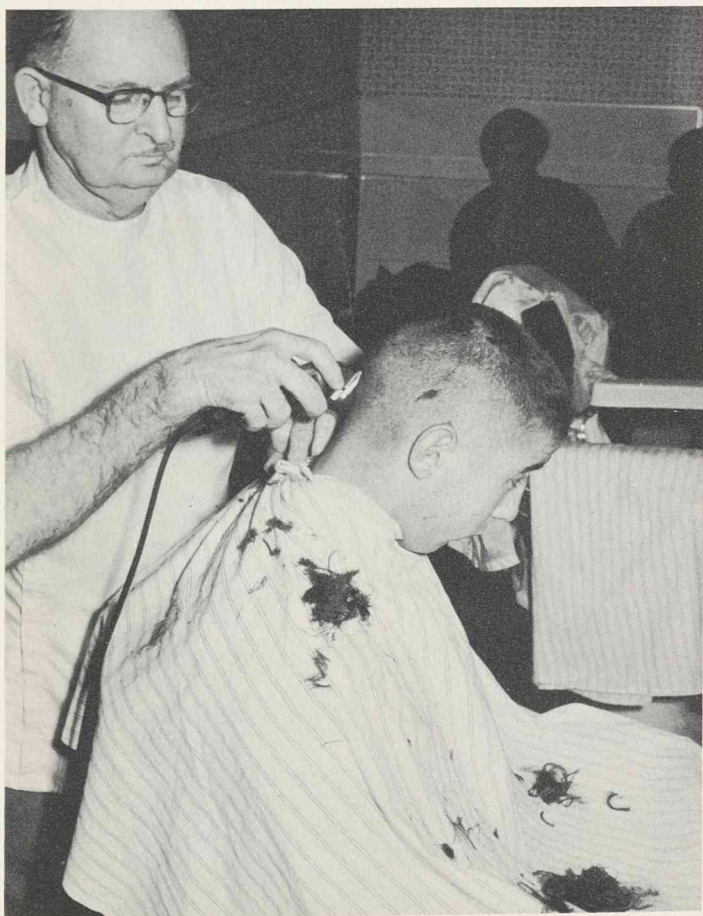
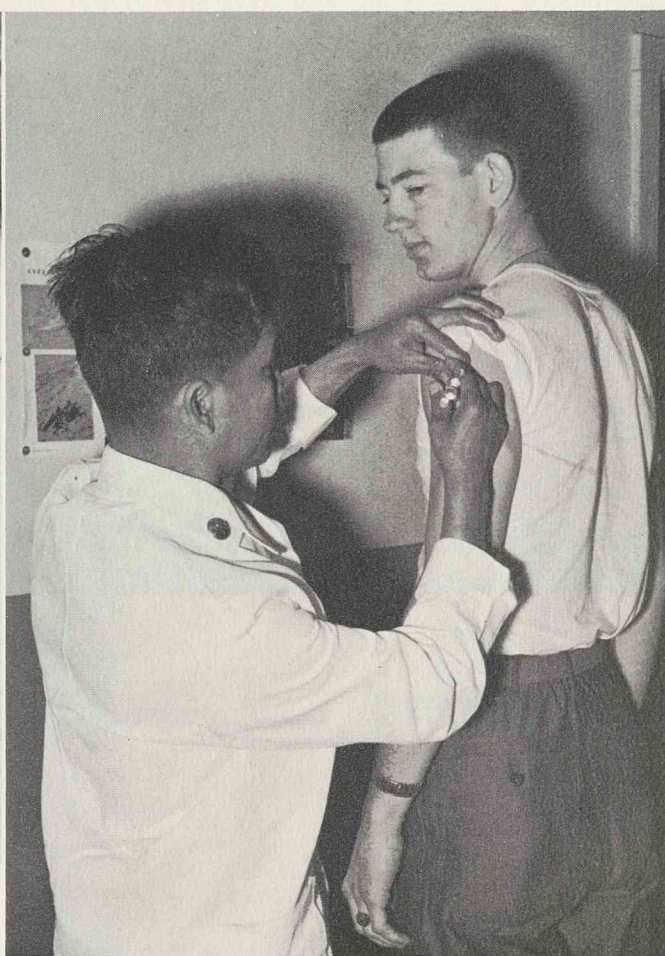
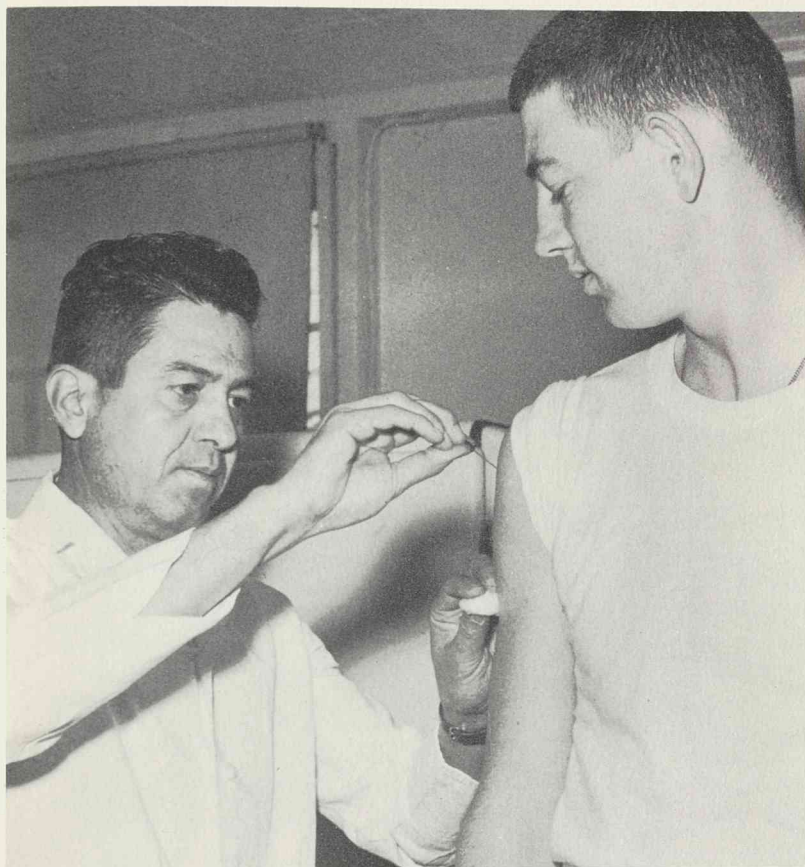




## clothing issue



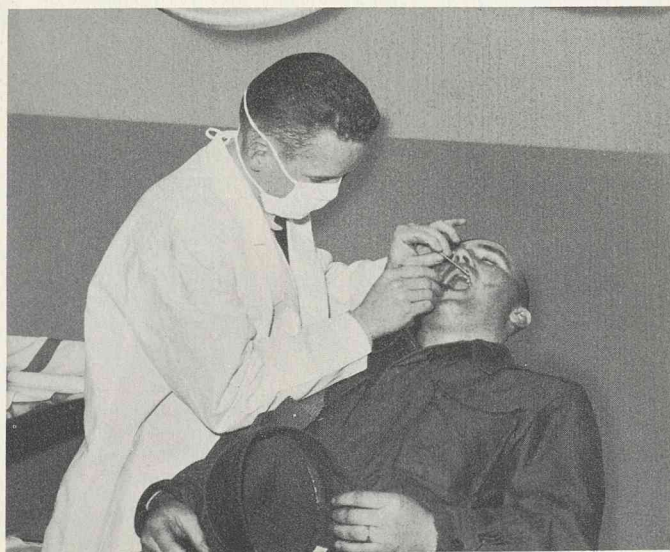




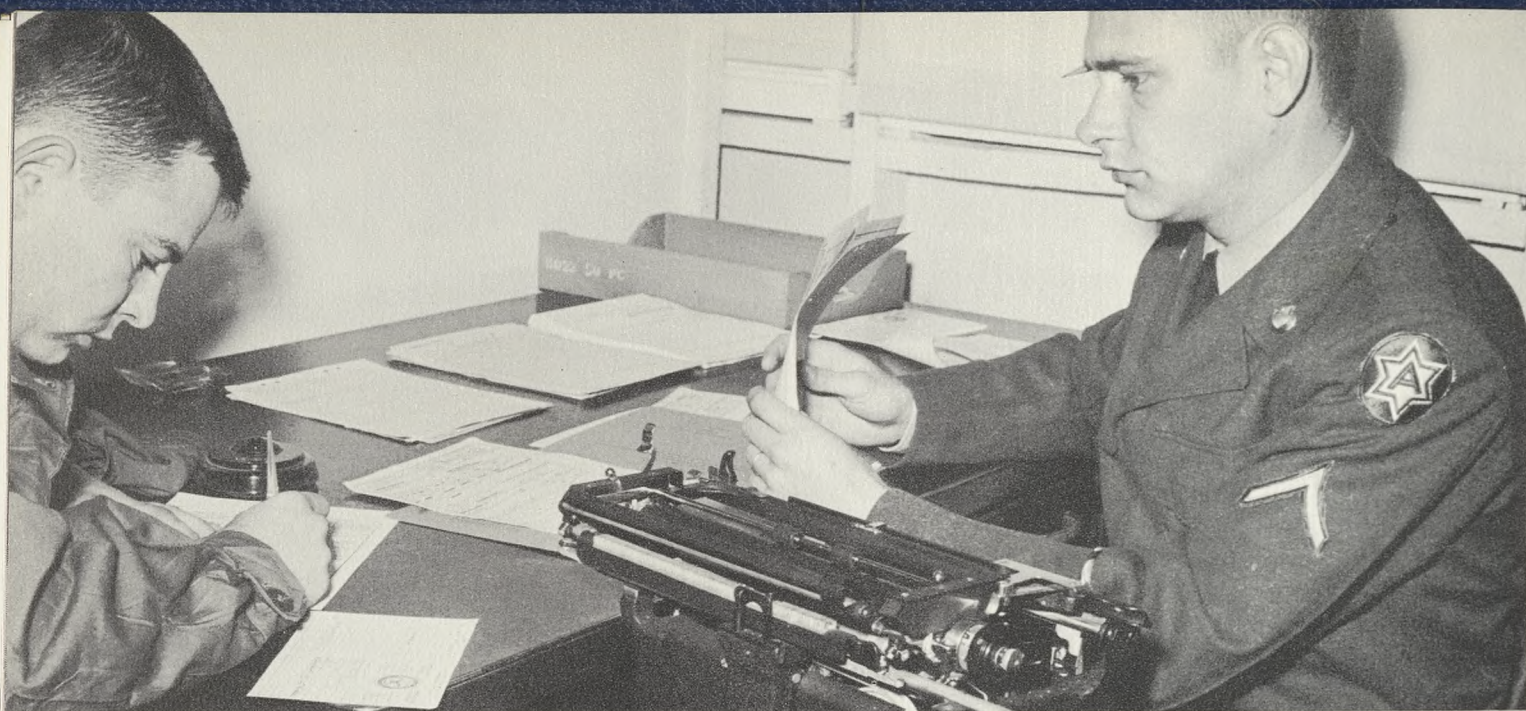
hair cuts

shots

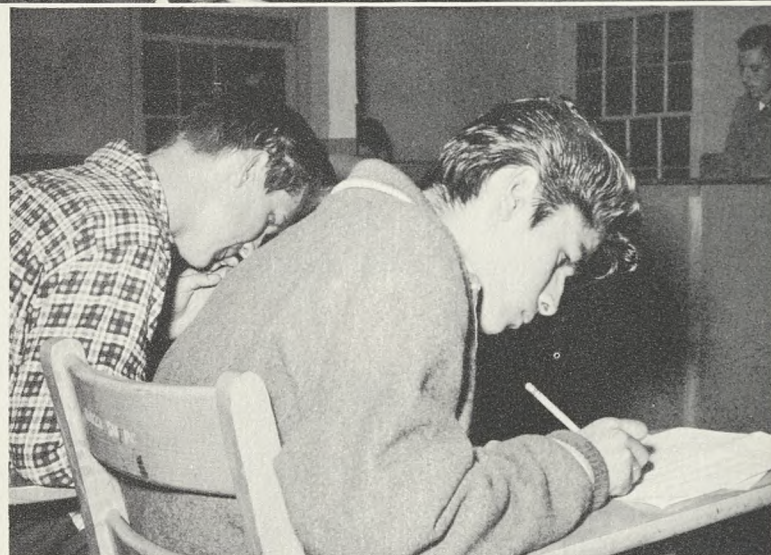
dental check







processing ———

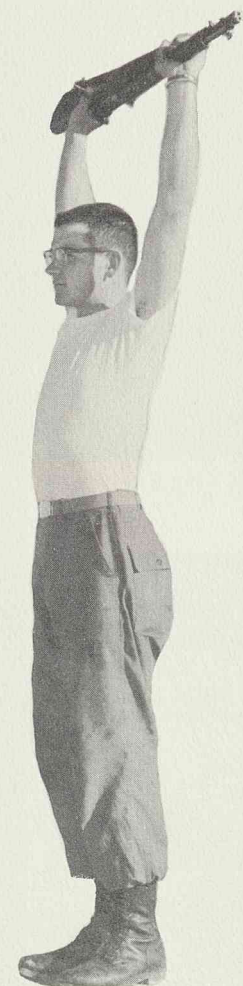
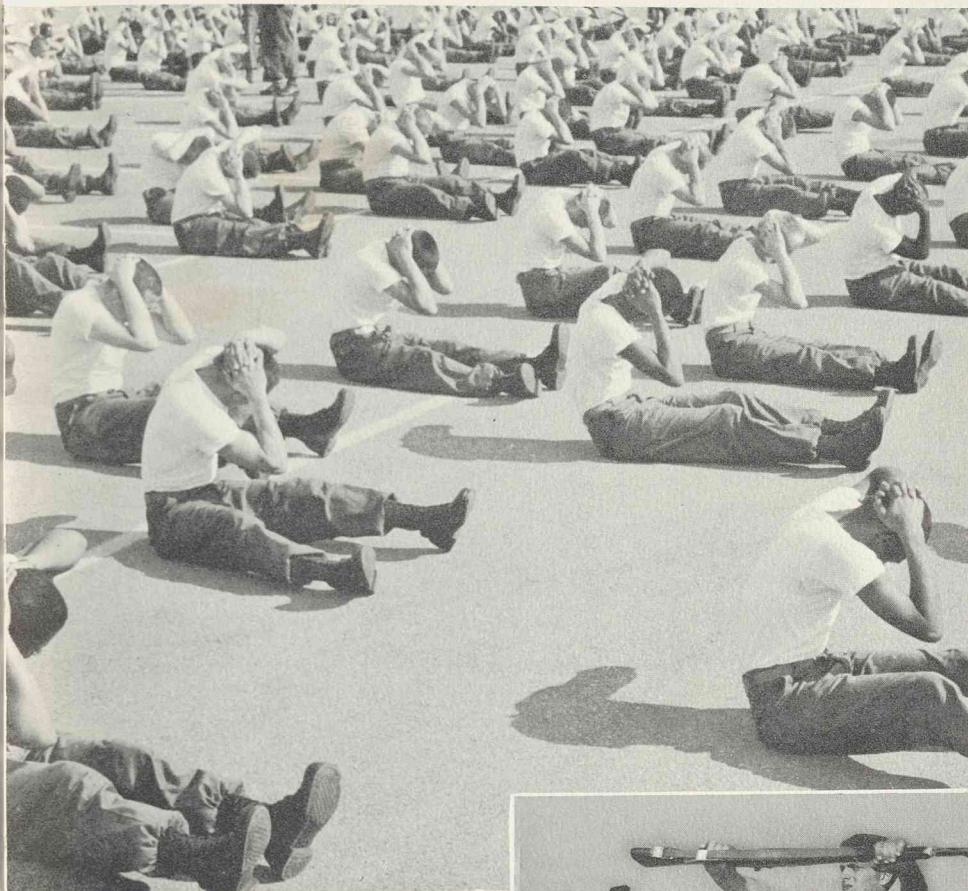


shipping to  
training company





# physical training



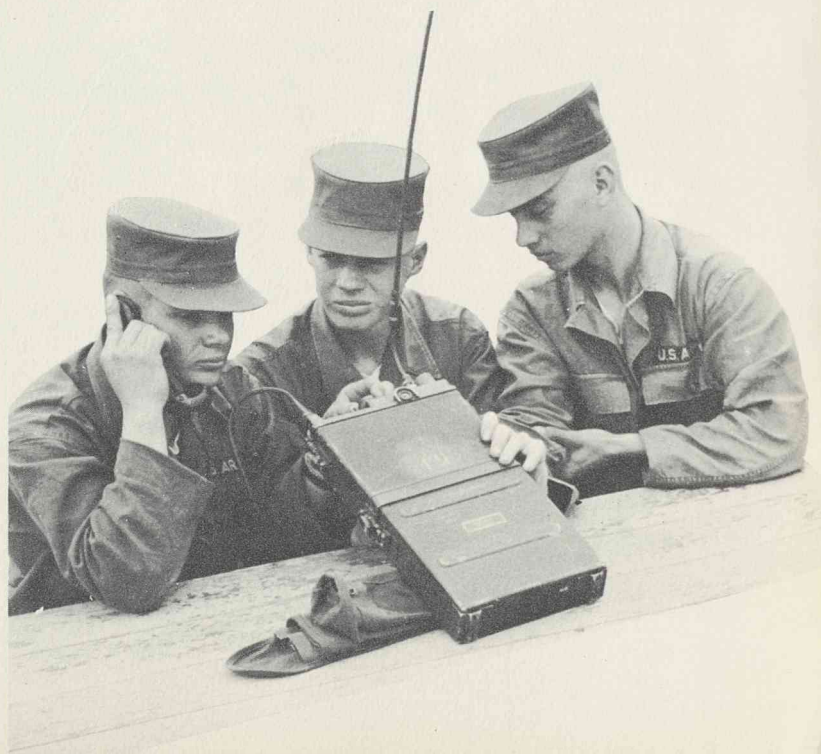
p. t.  
with rifles





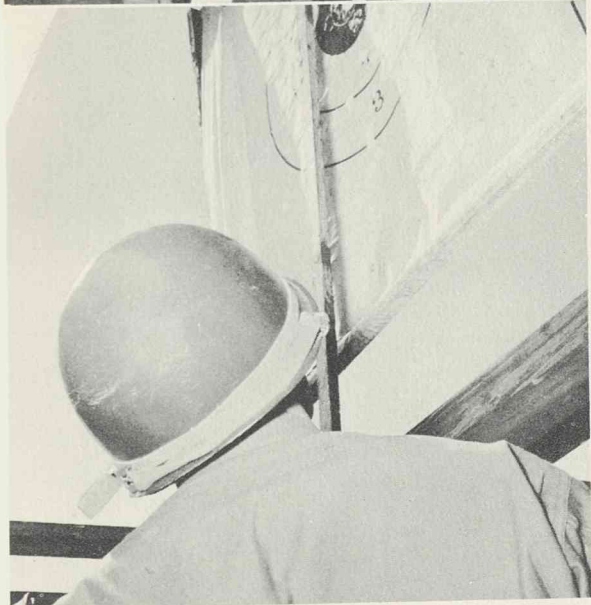
first aid

signal communication





## rifle instruction circle



## marking and pasting targets







m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing



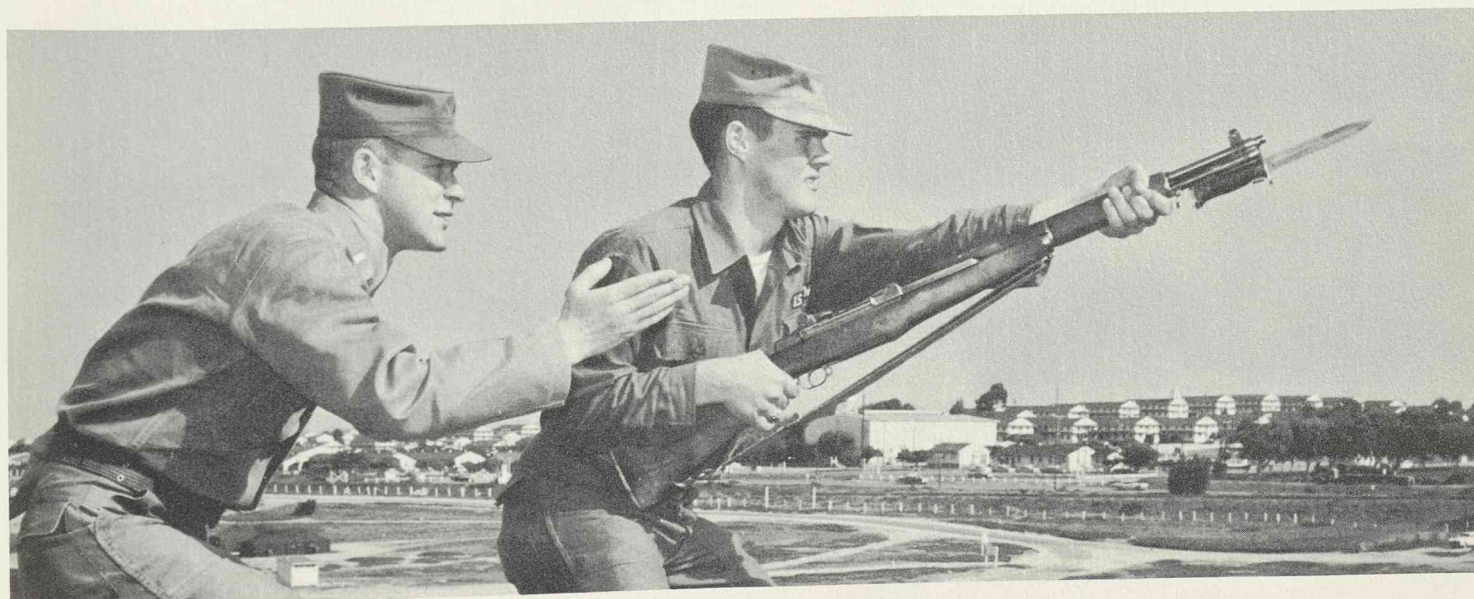




field fortification



bayonet

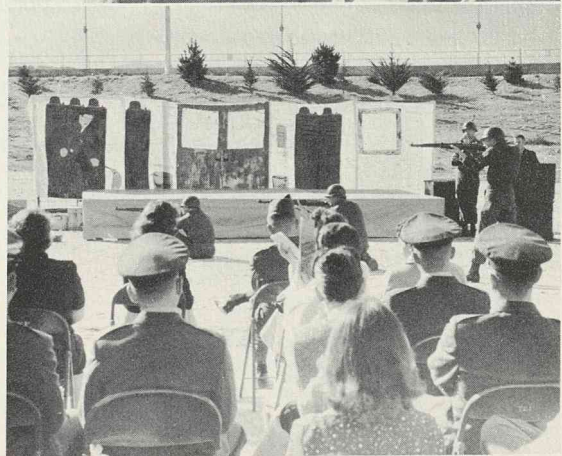
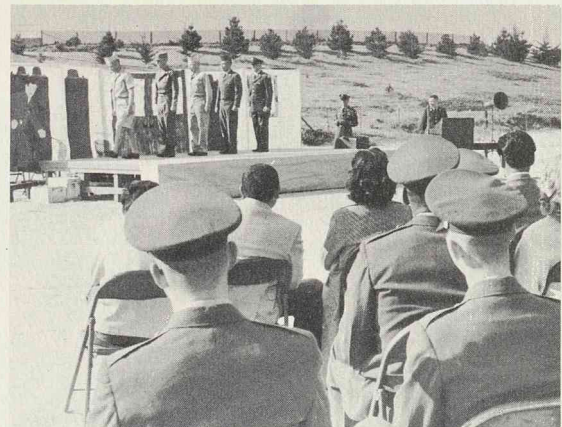






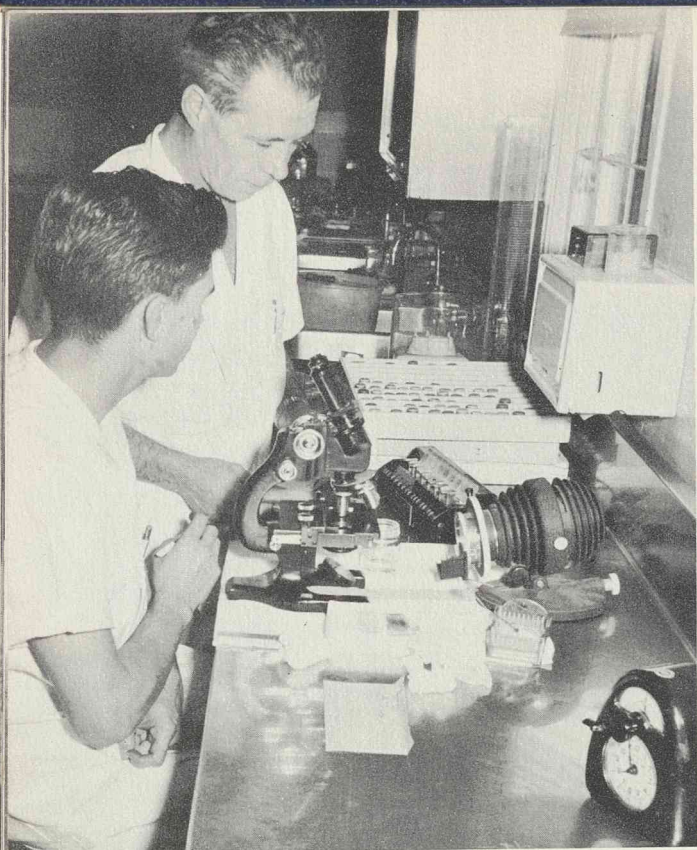


## ◀ infiltration course

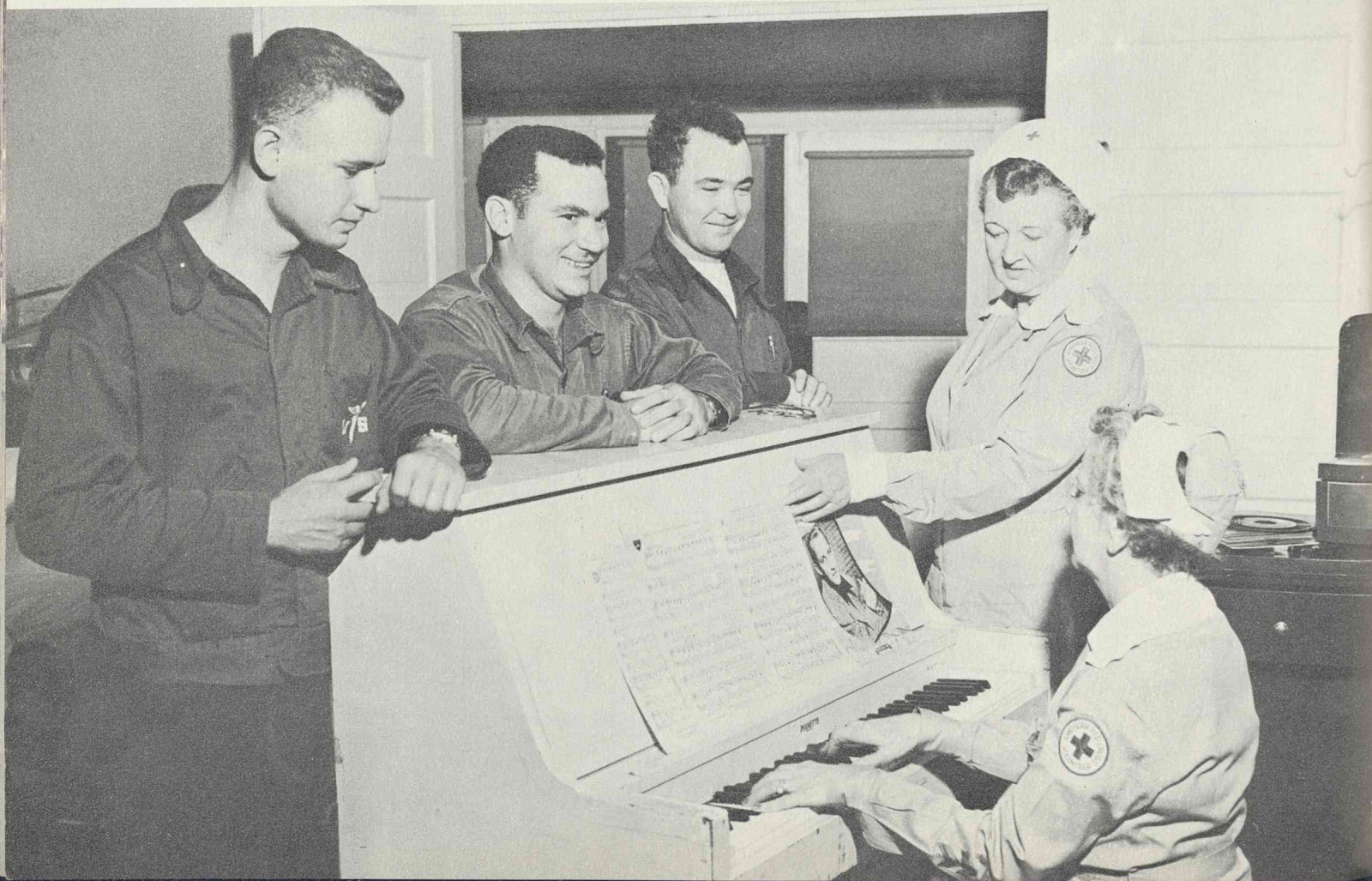


open house

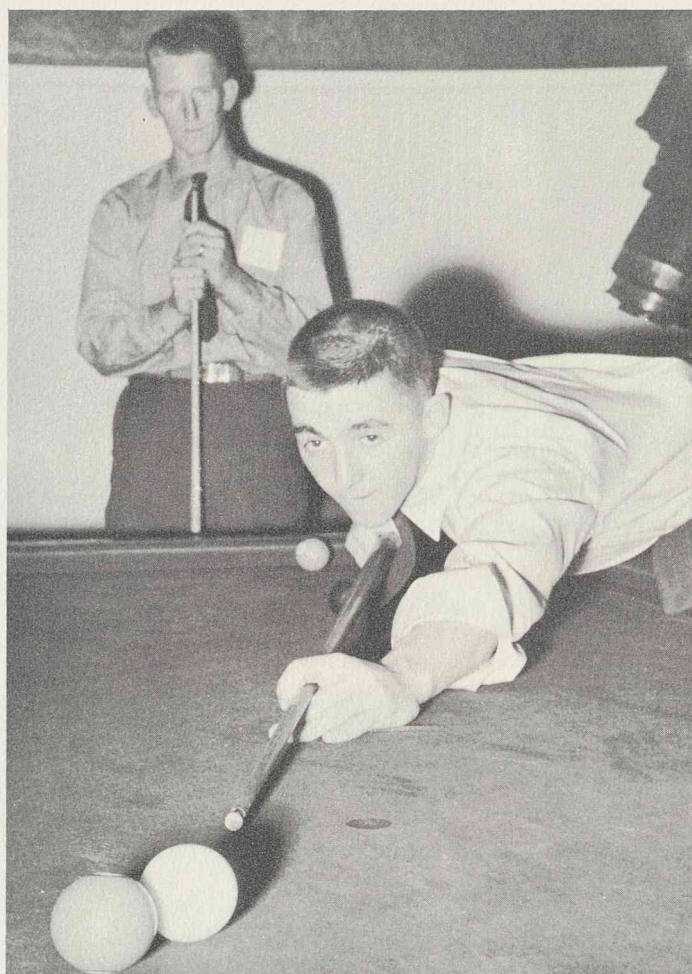




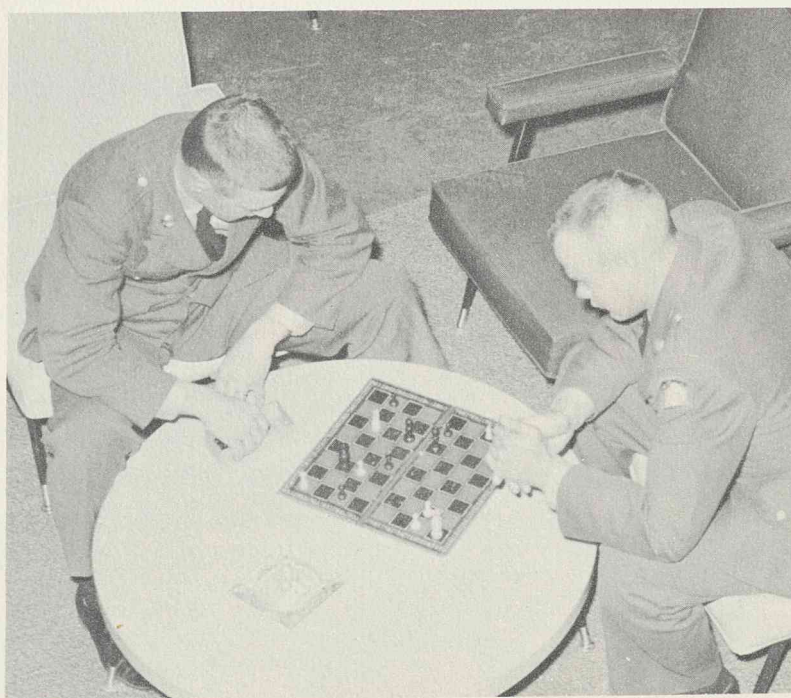
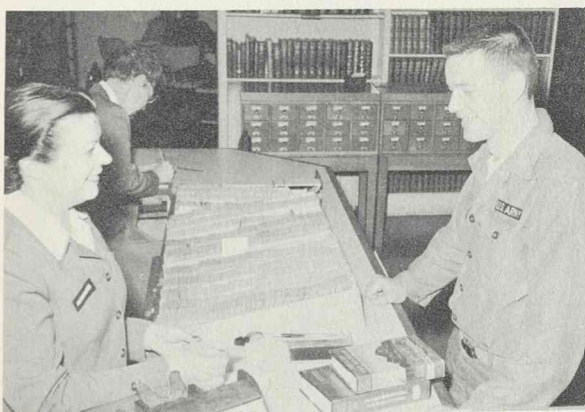
hospital



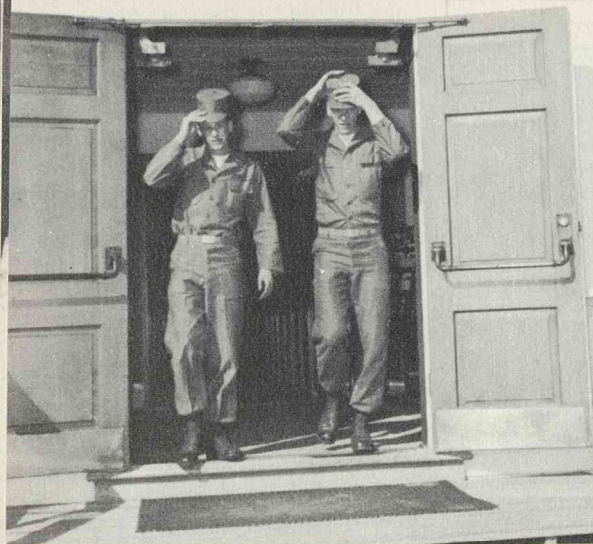




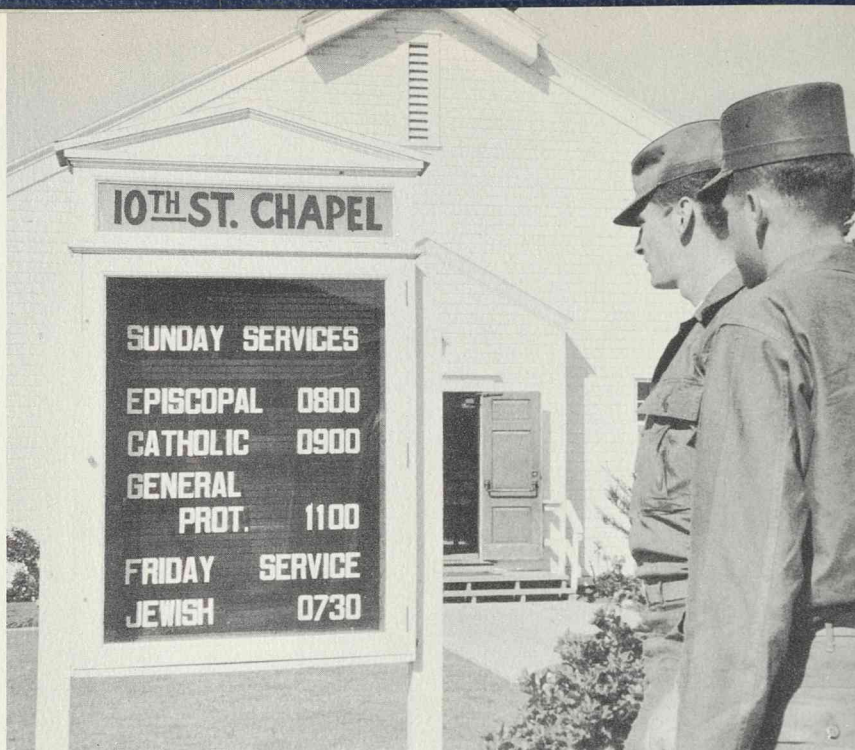
## sports and recreation







chapel







grenades  
hand • rifle







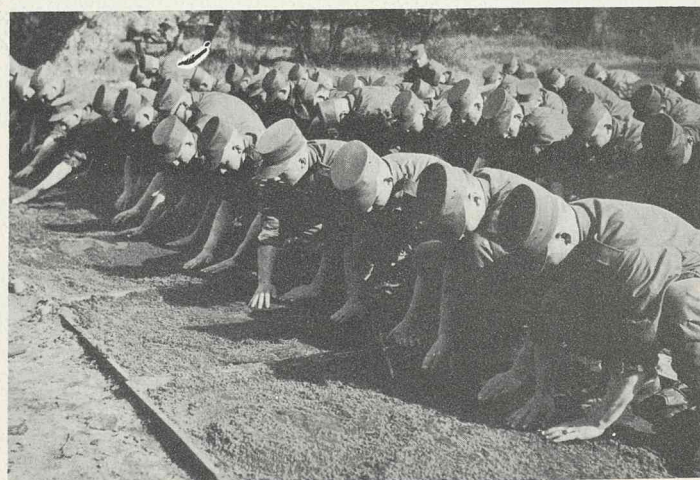




▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle

mines ▼

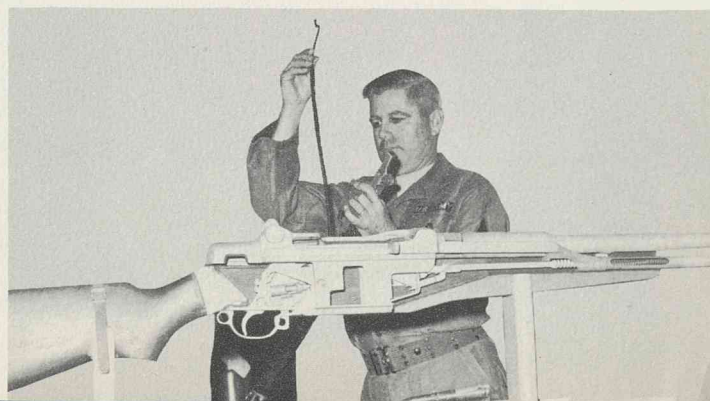




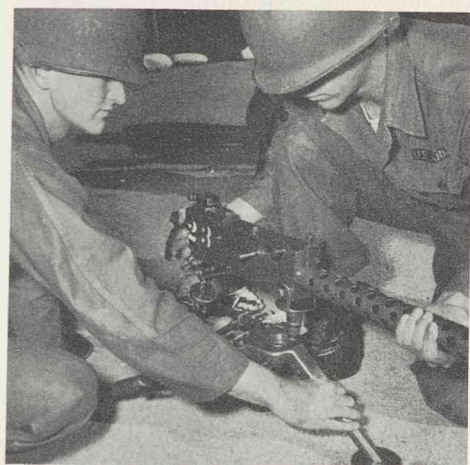


◀ mortar ▲

m-1 classroom ▼







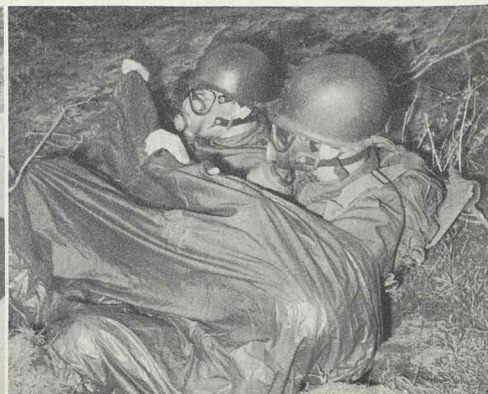
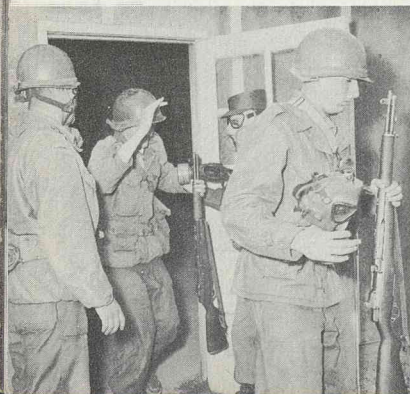
machine  
guns



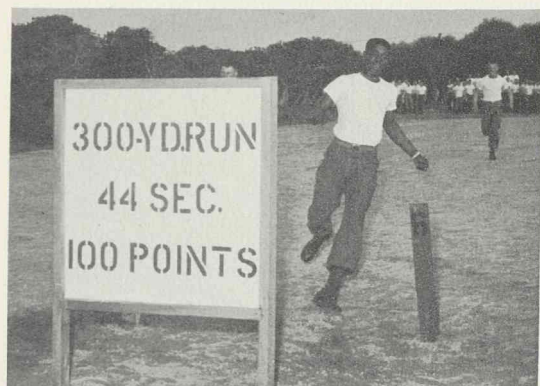
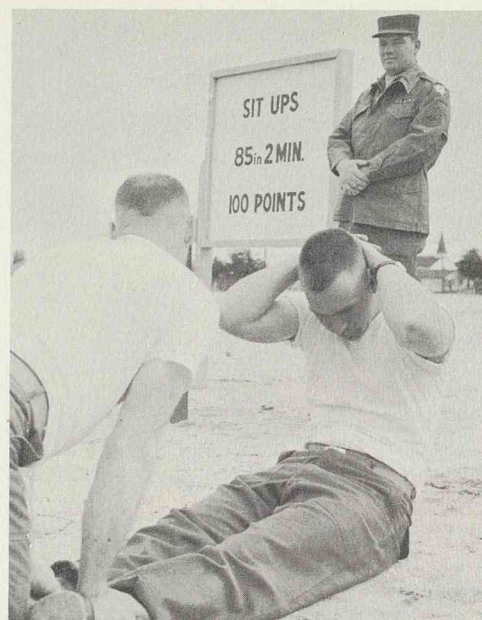
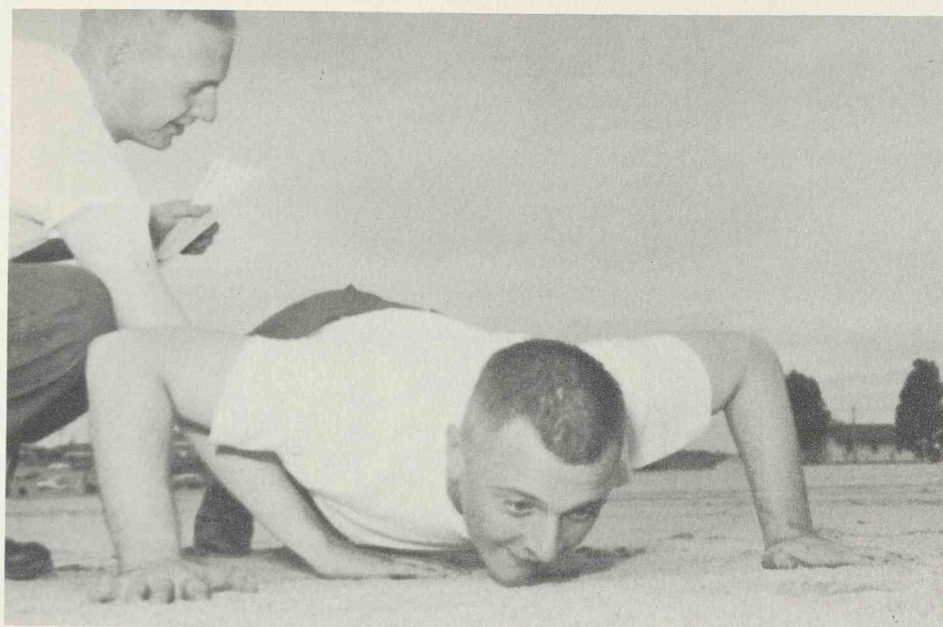




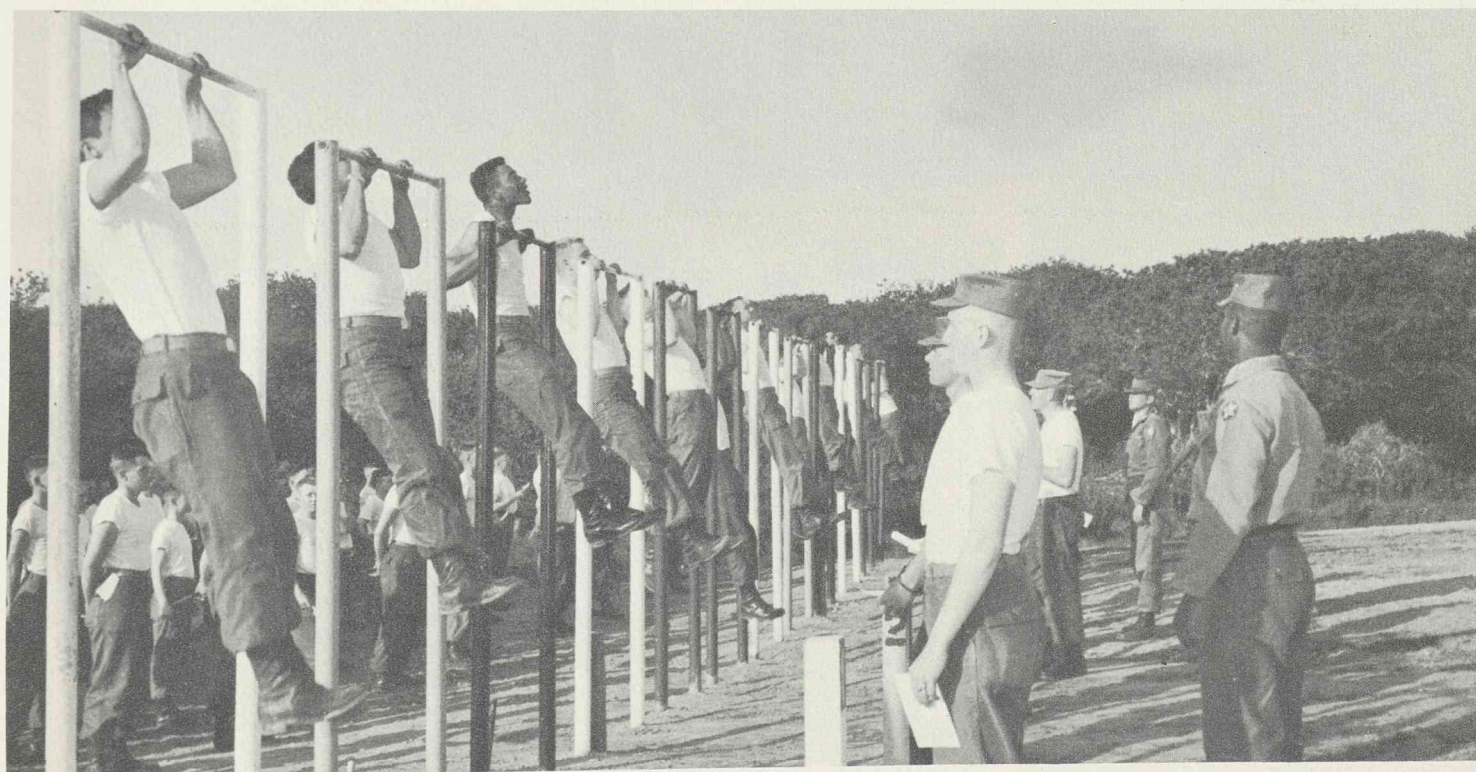
## chemical, biological and radiological warfare







## physical fitness test







▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼



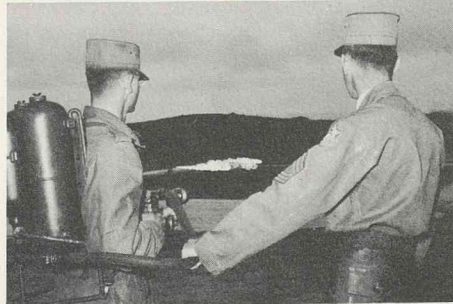
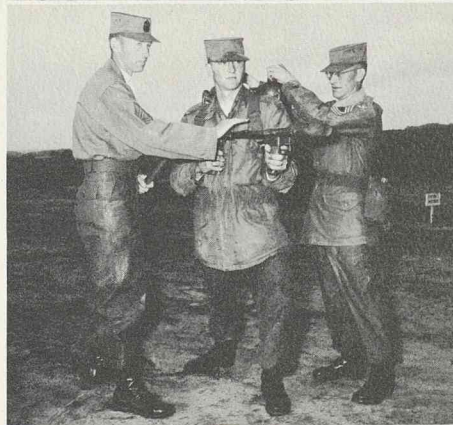




squad patrol ▲



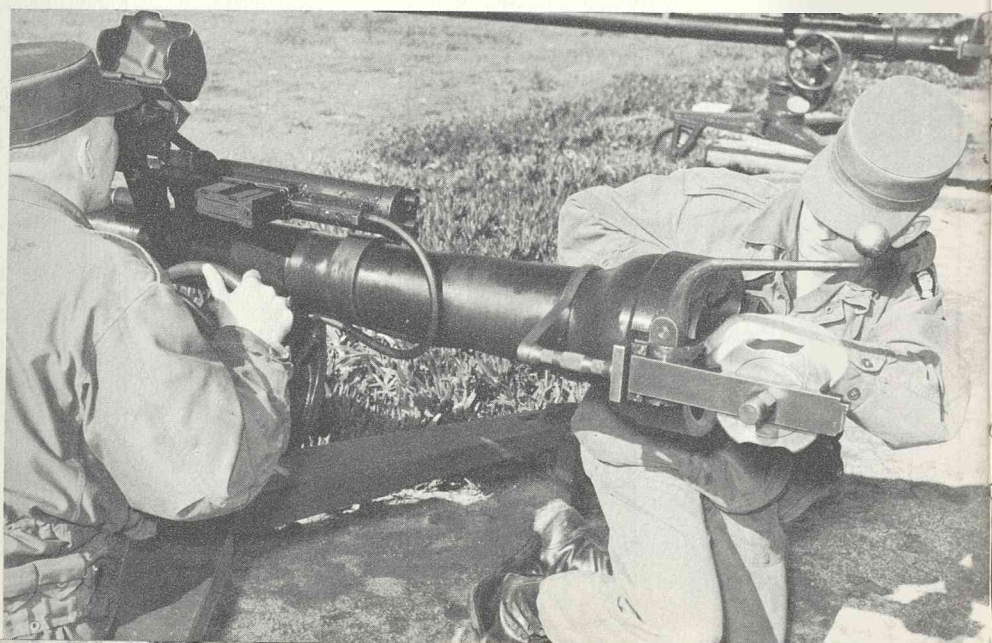
flame thrower







recoilless  
rifle

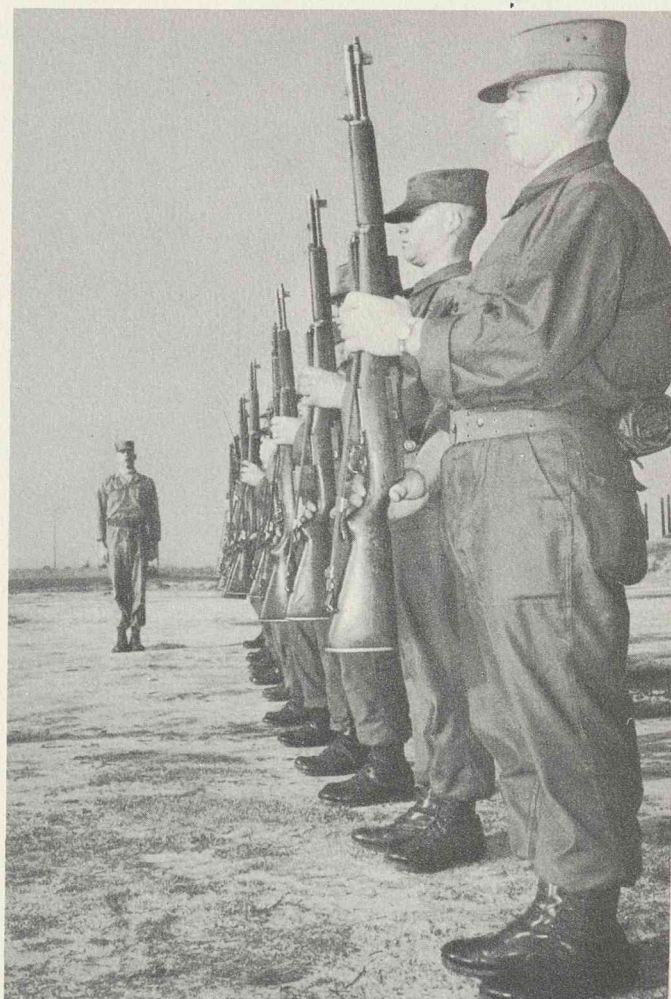
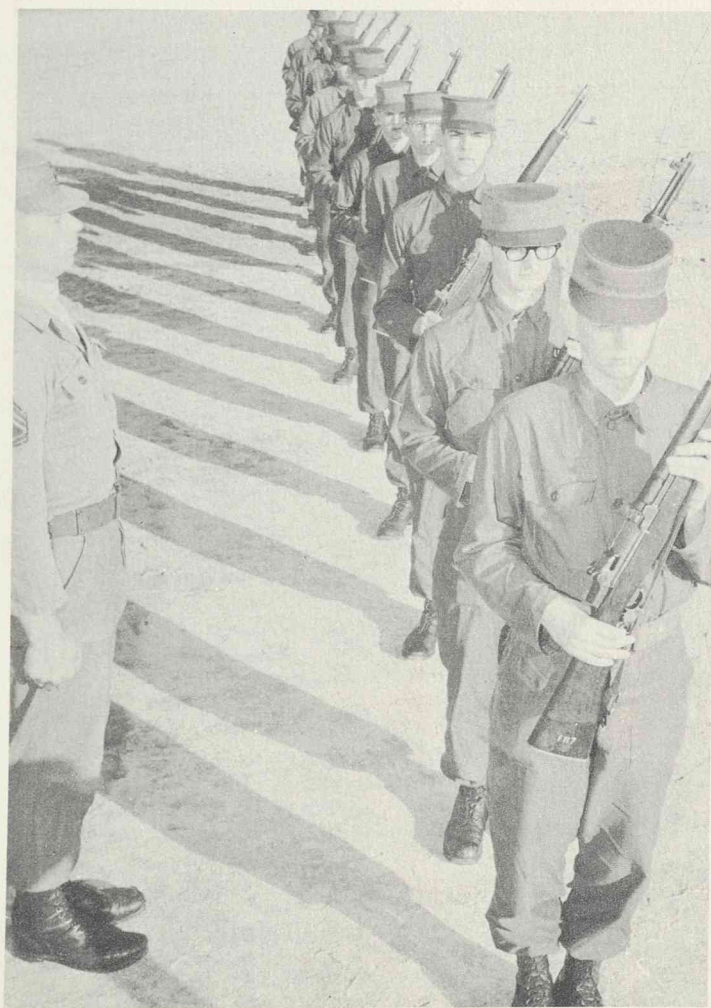






learning  
to march

dismounted  
drill

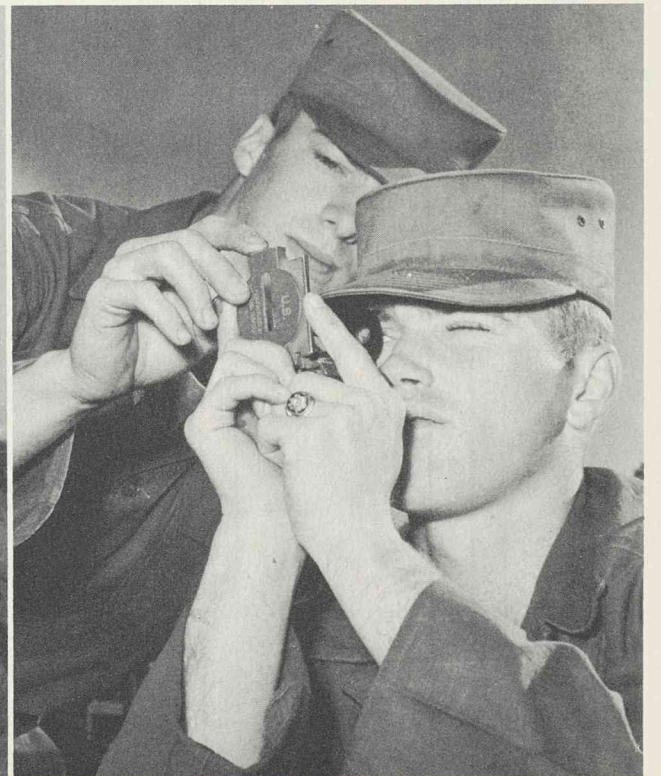






▲ field inspection

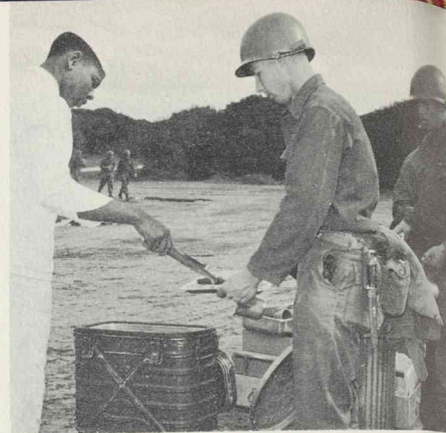
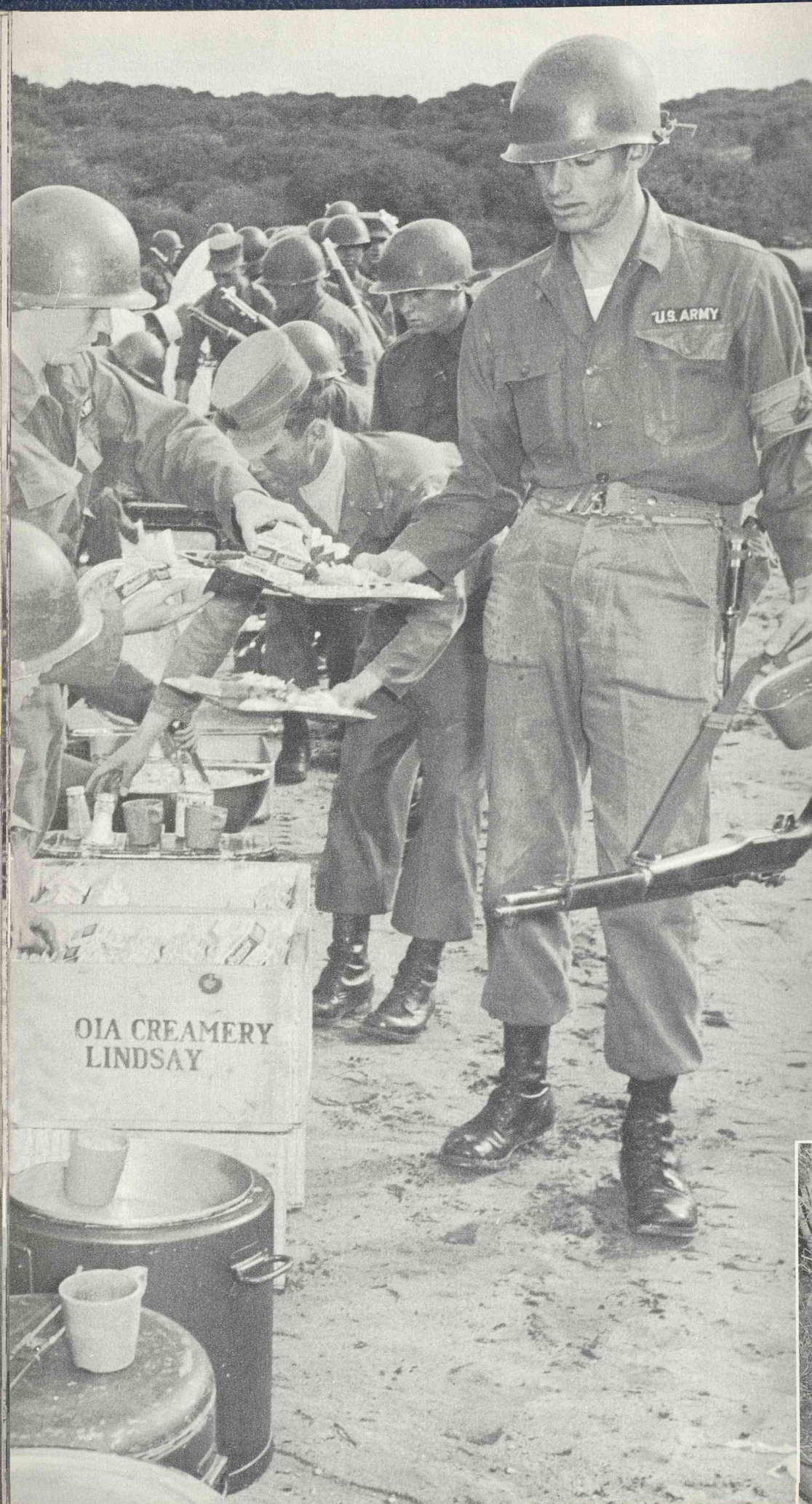
● maps and compass ▼



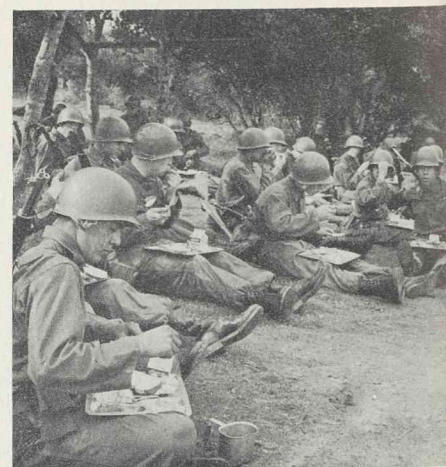








## chow in the field





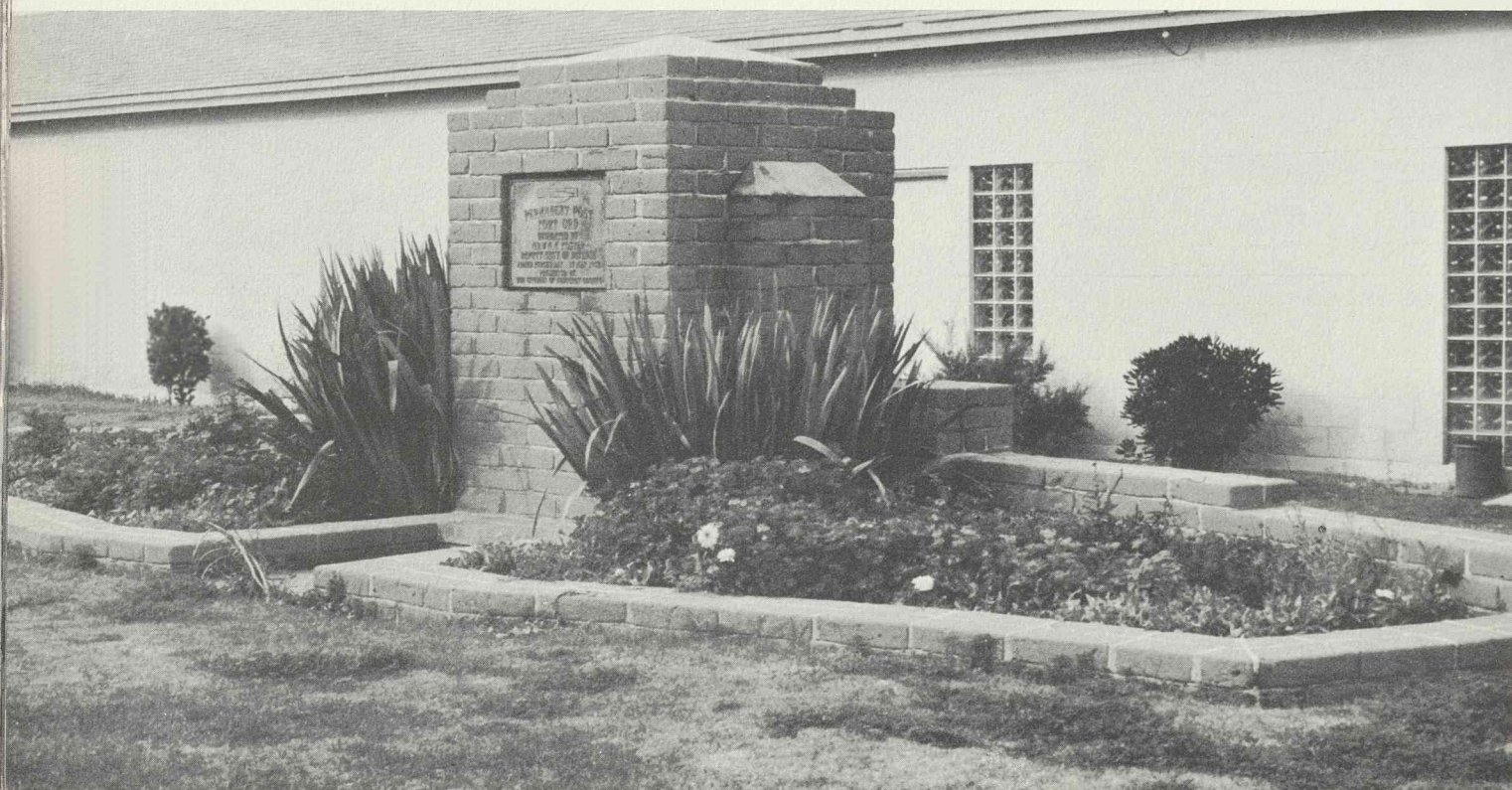


## barracks life





PERMANENT POST  
FORT ORD  
DEDICATED BY  
MR. WM. C. FOSTER  
DEPUTY SECY. OF DEFENSE  
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952  
PRESENTED BY  
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY







guard at impact area



at the front gate

marching, marching . . . .



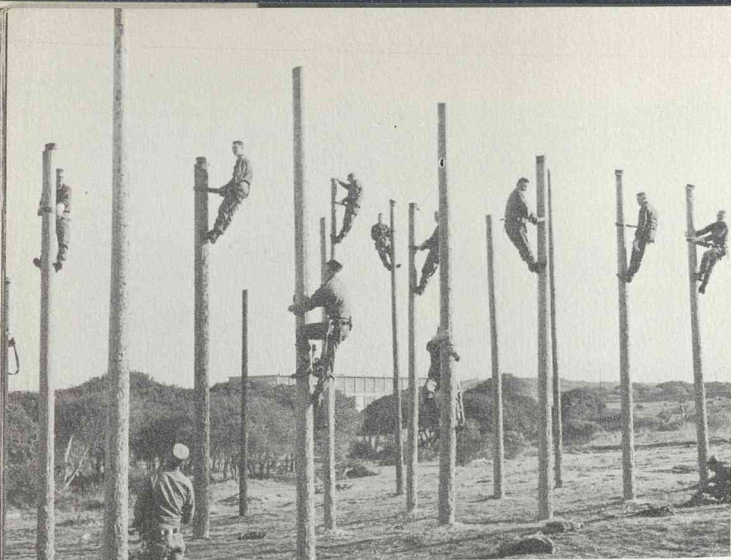
stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast



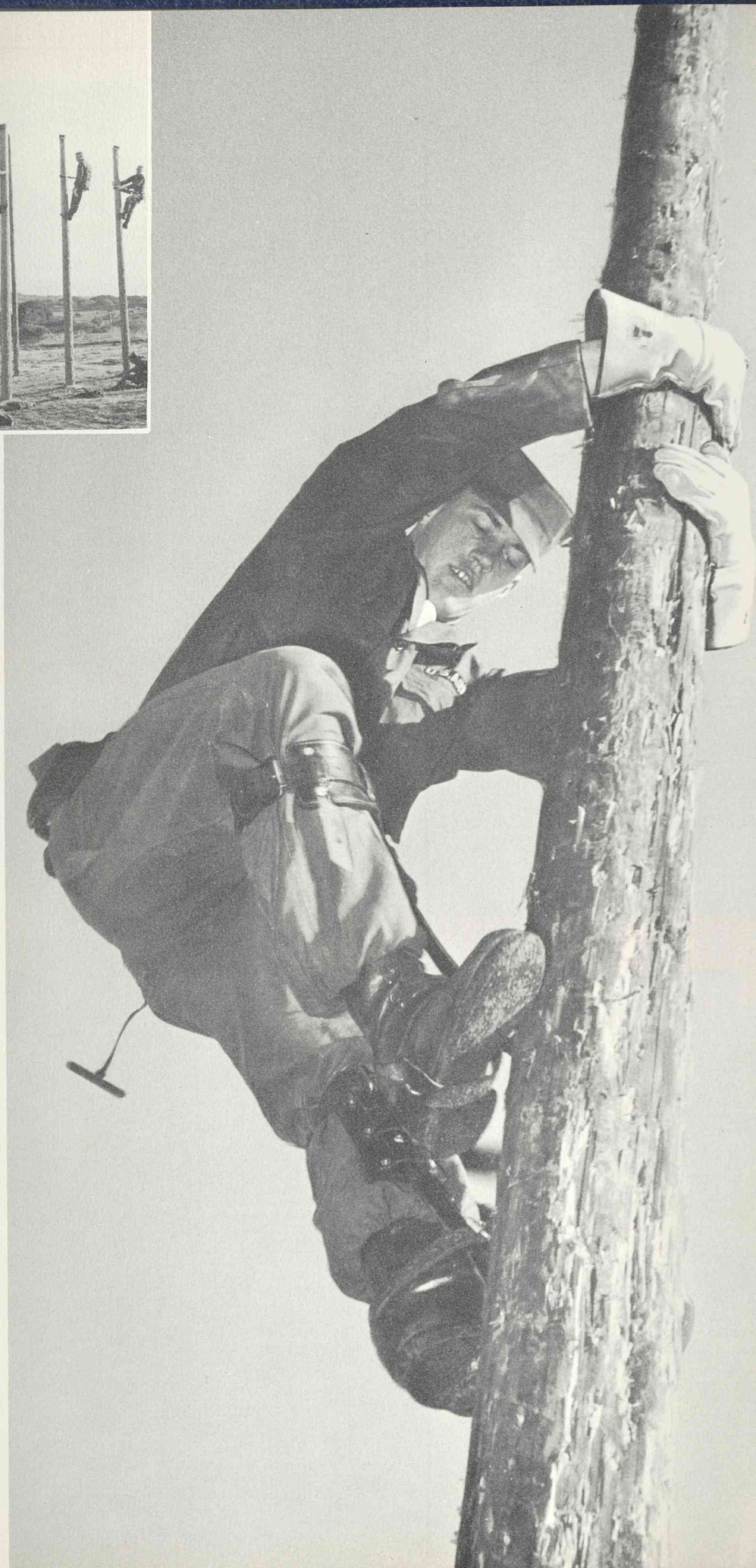




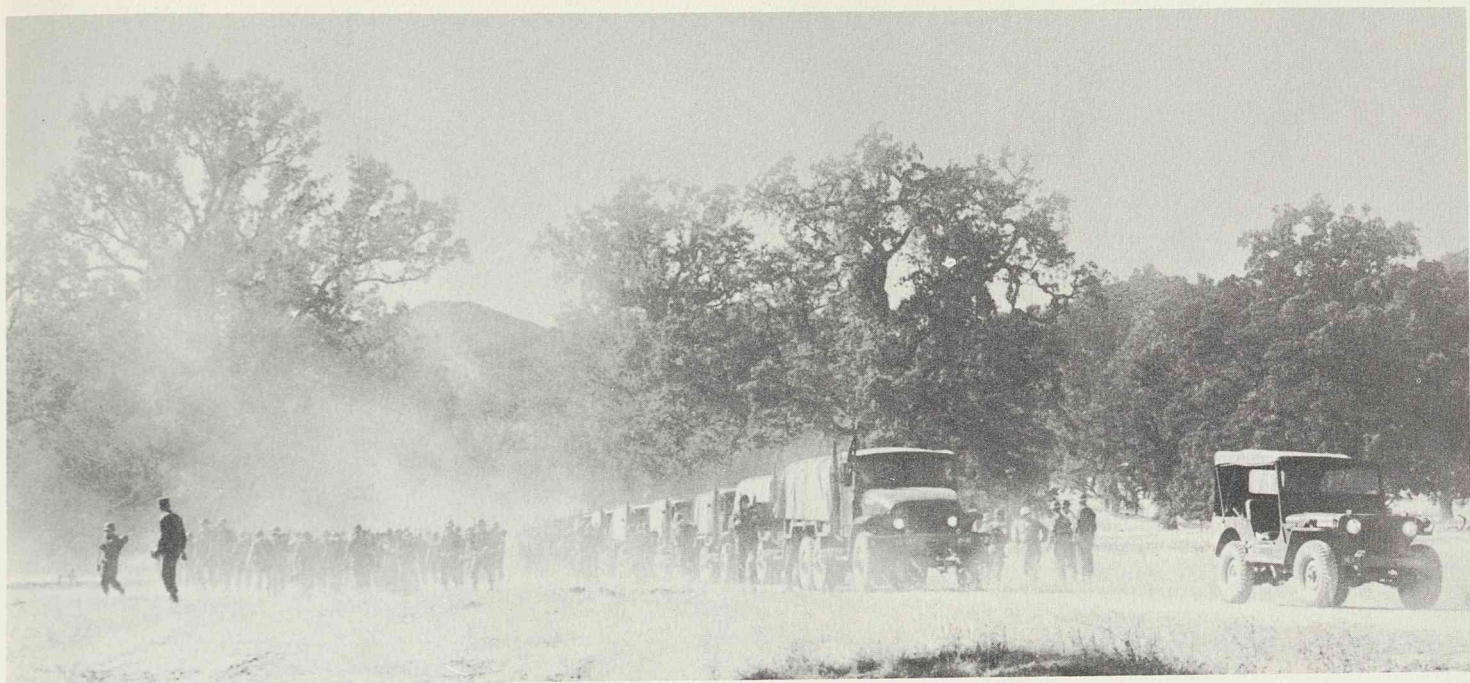
pole climbing

## signal training

class work







**drivers' course**

**auto mechanics  
course**



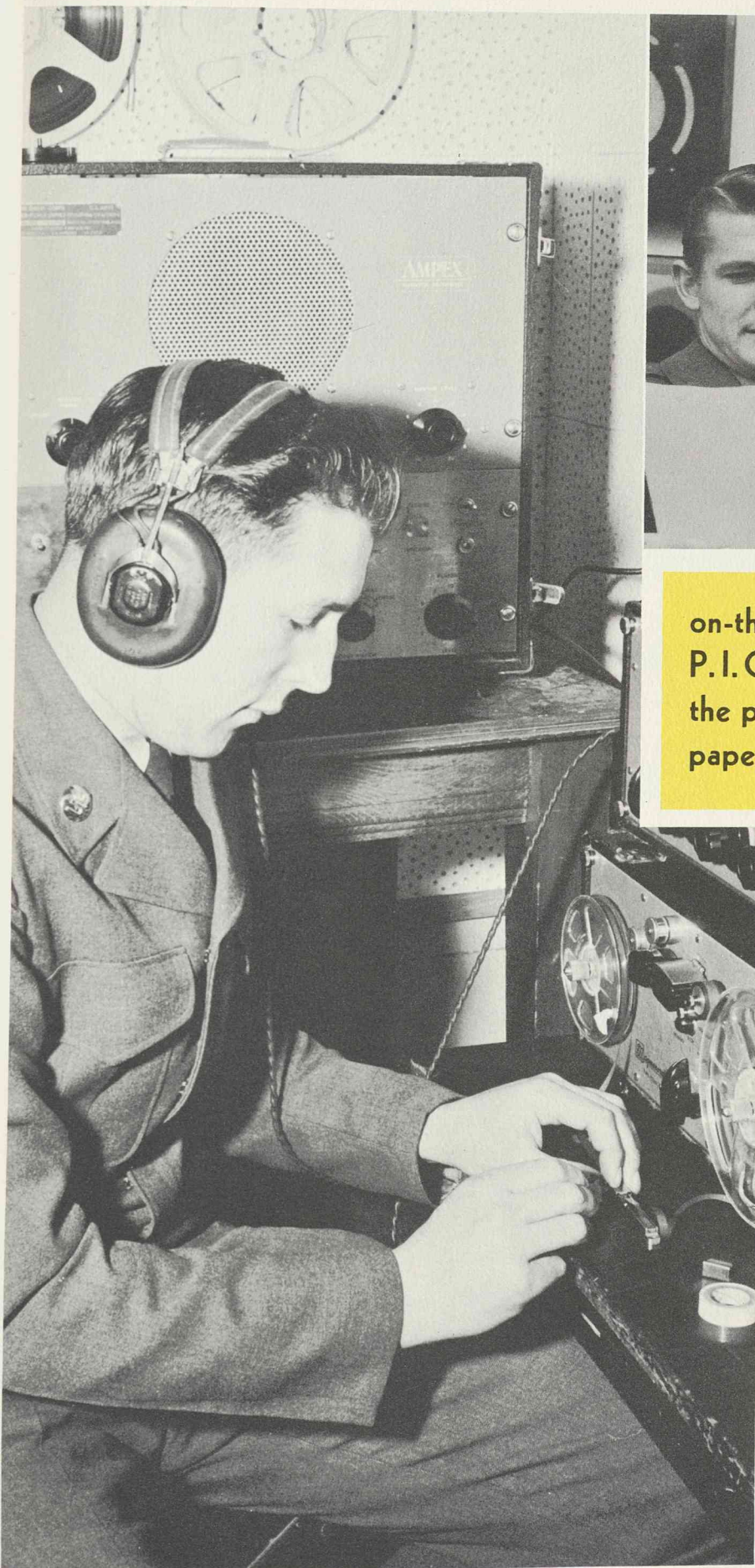


▲ — basic army administration school — ▲

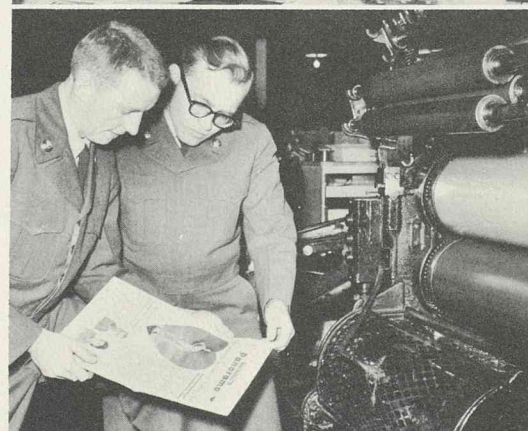
special service  
bookmobile







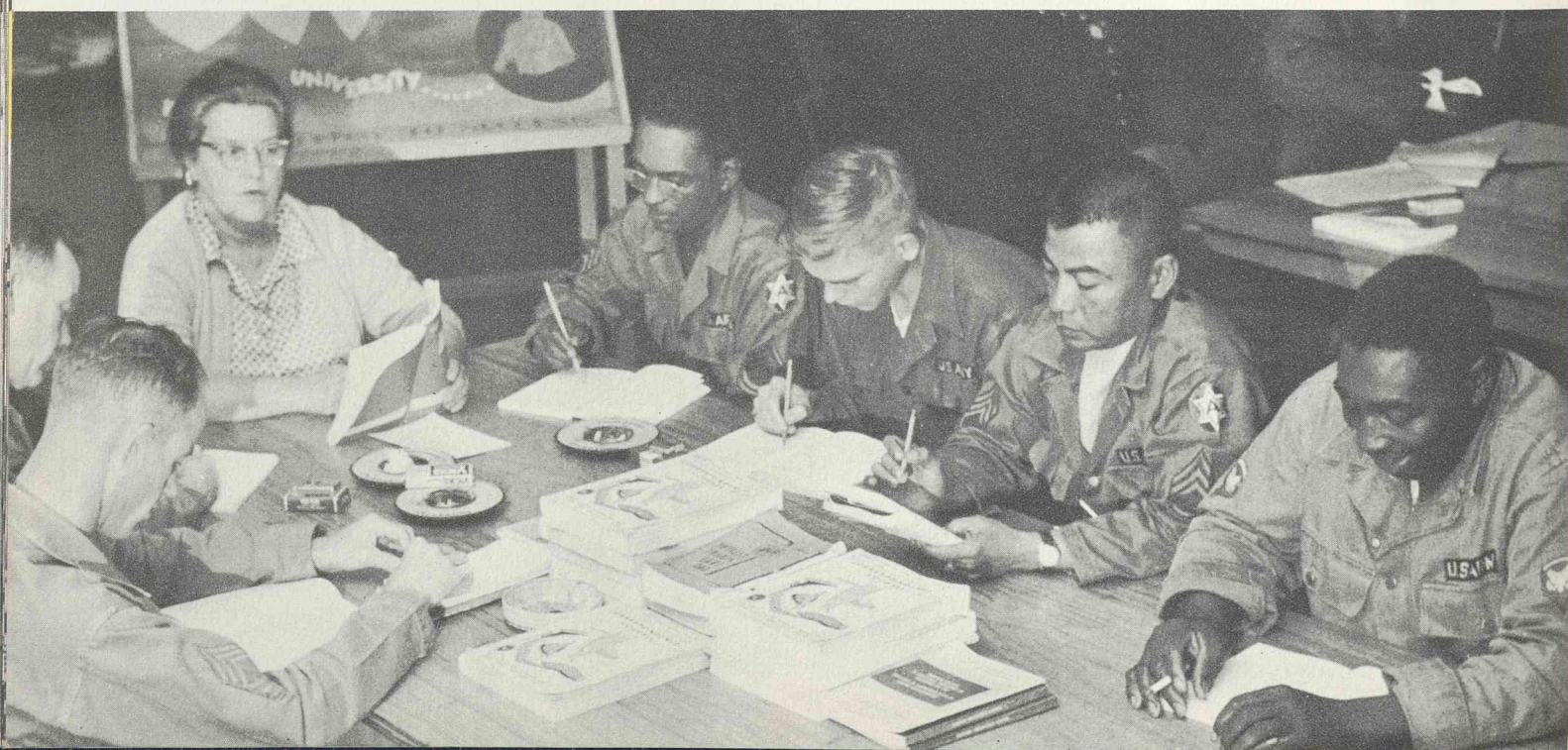
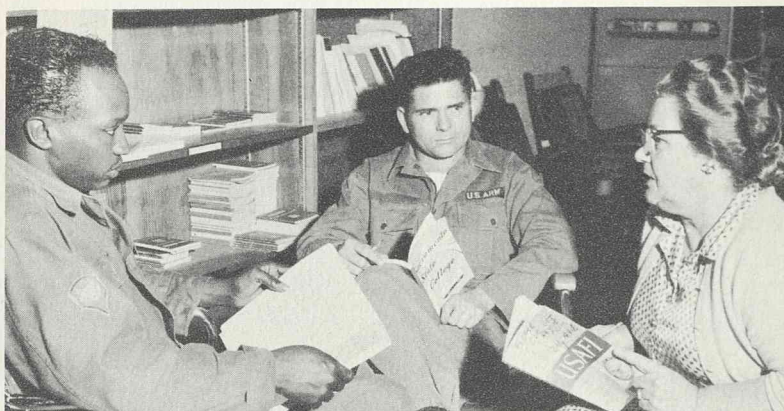
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.



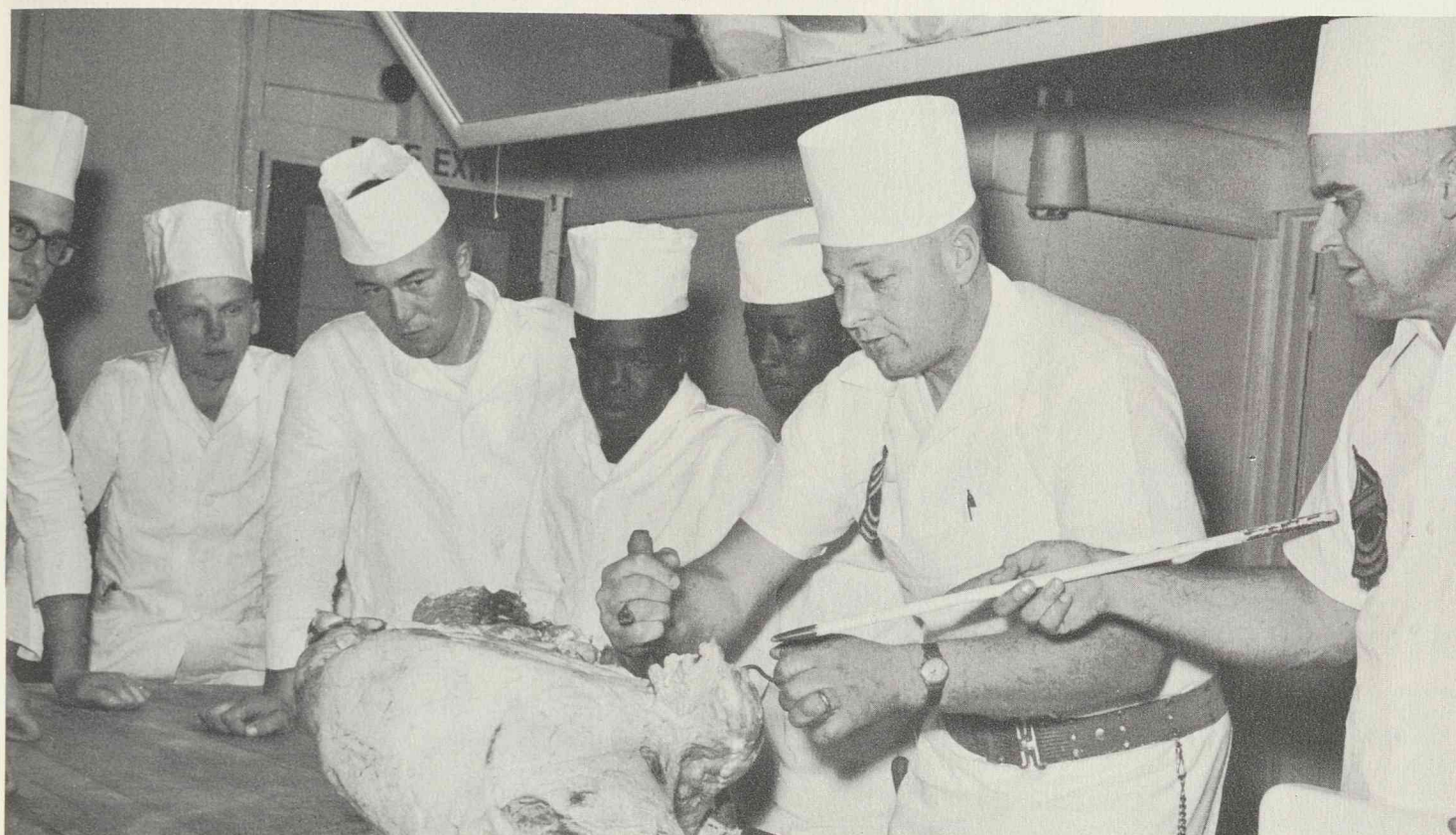




**army  
education  
program**

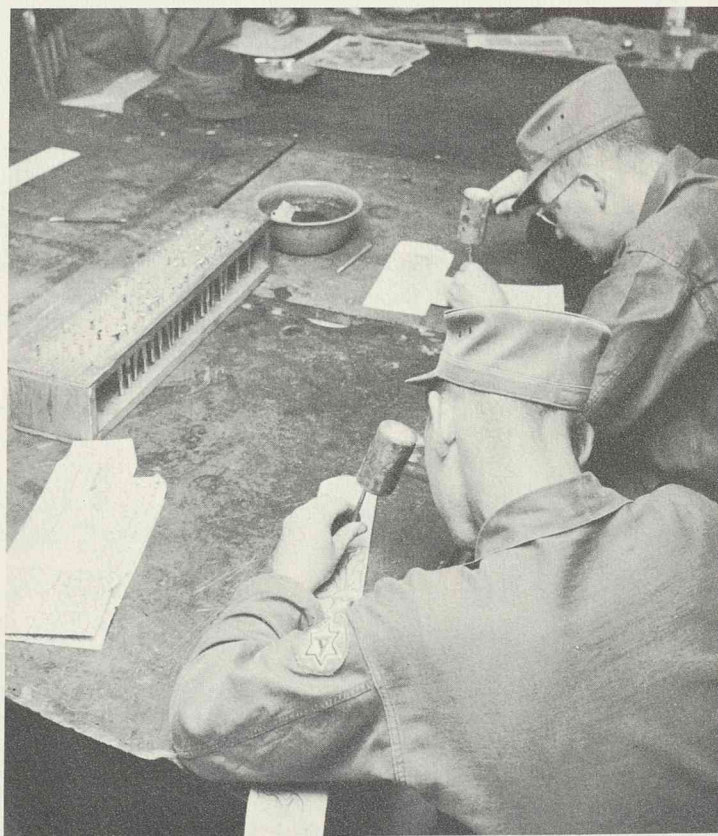




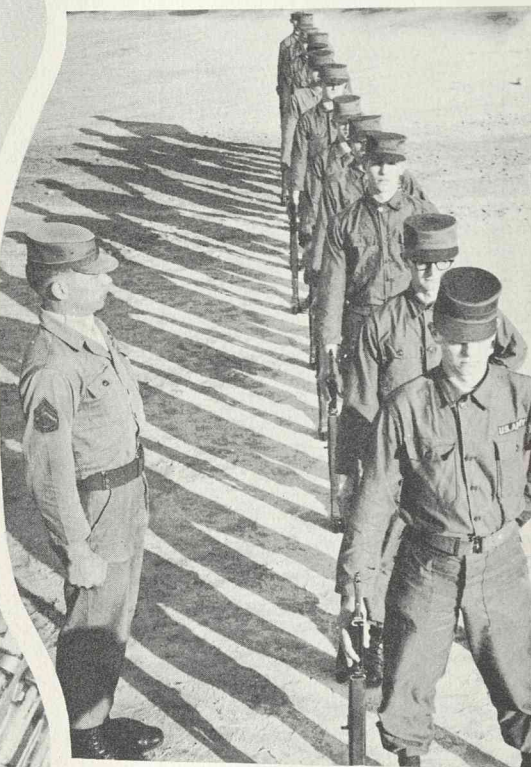
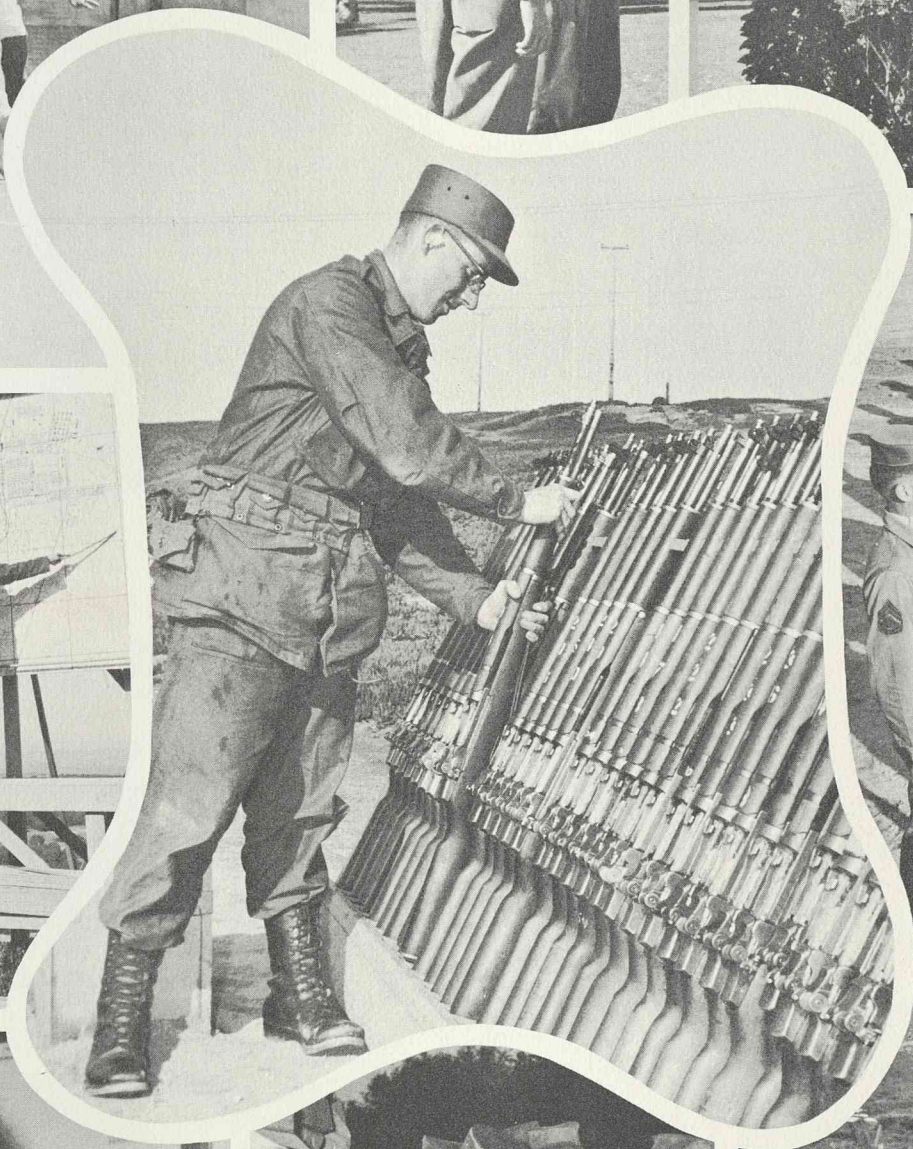
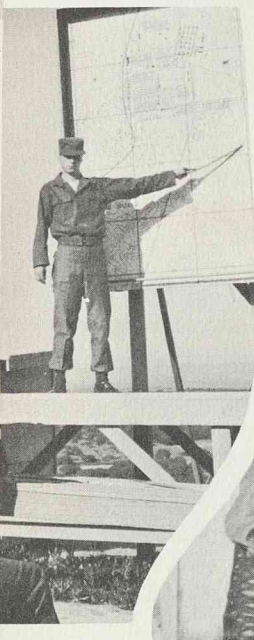
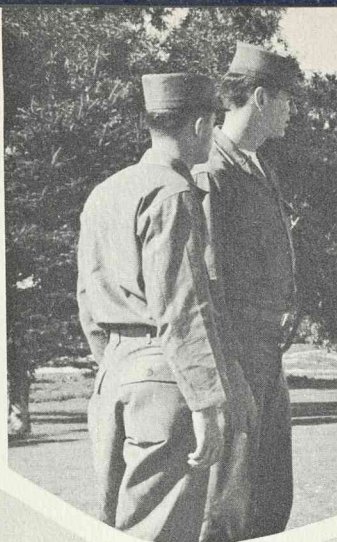
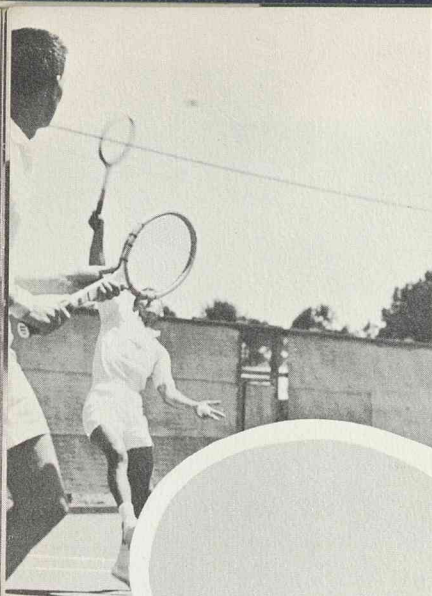


food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts









# COMPANY B

## TENTH BATTLE GROUP THIRD BRIGADE

Started Basic Training: 24 August 1959

Graduated: 17 October 1959



Lt. Col. C. L. Stahler  
Brigade Commander



Capt. John Arnn  
Company Commander



Lt. Col. R. B. Dexter  
Battle Group Commander



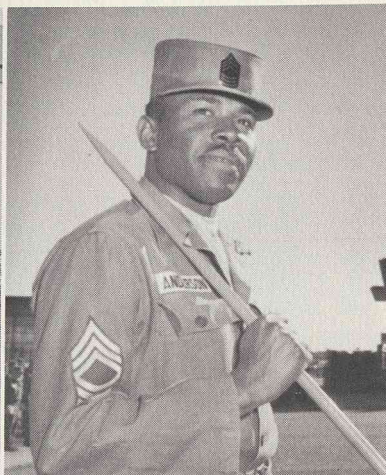
2nd Lt. D. Hodgkinson  
Executive Officer







Junior Cook  
First Sergeant



M/Sgt. L. Anderson  
SDI



M/Sgt. Akerley



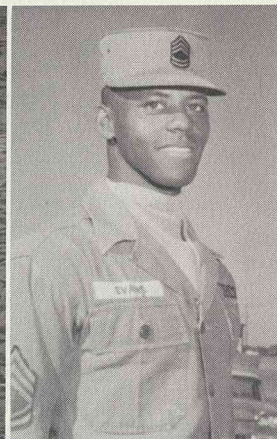
SFC Altieri



SFC Diaz



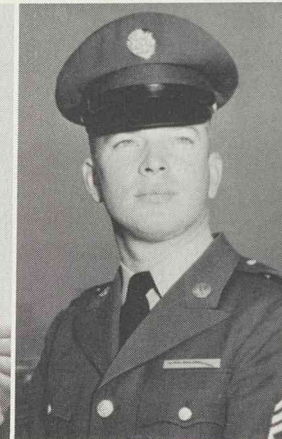
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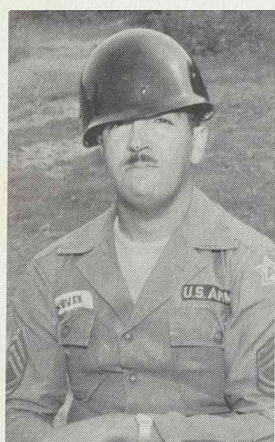
SFC Evans



SFC Rice



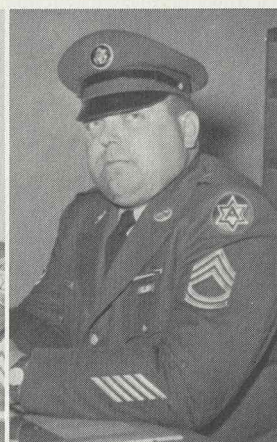
SFC Thompson



SFC Weaver



Sgt. Wetmore



SFC Young  
Supply Sergeant



SFC Sturch  
Mess Steward



PFC Parker  
Company Clerk







J. W. Airheart  
Harold Airoidi  
R. E. Alewine  
Philip M. Allen



D. E. Alliston  
R. J. Anderson  
Rex W. Andrews  
John D. Ashby



Allen B. Baker  
Richard O. Baker  
Theodore Bakken, Jr.  
Robert L. Barker



William H. Burkett  
Robert D. Butts  
G. R. Calamia  
W. B. Campbell





Larry Capps, Jr.

M. L. Caraffa

Raymond L. Carlson

Edward D. Carr



Gary E. Carr

F. B. Carter

W. C. Cheesman

Donald E. Clark



Richard C. Clark

Robert Cliften

James R. Cobb

David M. Compton



George R. Cooper

D. W. Crawforth

Walter F. Damon

Frank G. Delgado







William T. Denney  
Arthur L. Dondine  
David A. Ewing  
Frank Fierro



J. O. Fitzpatrick  
Terence M. Fix  
D. E. Fleming  
F. L. Flynn, Jr.



James R. Forbes  
A. E. Freeland  
Harry W. Frye  
Leo J. Gallegos



Robert Garcia  
Victor Garcia  
J. M. Gartenberg  
Charles B. Gates





Robert M. Geban

Robert W. Geist

R. P. Genazzi

Elmer R. Giesey



Bob J. Gleason

H. W. Gleason

R. W. Glemaker

C. L. Godfrey



Murvin R. Goff

Arthur L. Goins

Gordon Goldman

G. S. Goldsboro



Fred W. Goodman

Bille B. Gordon

Gary H. Gould

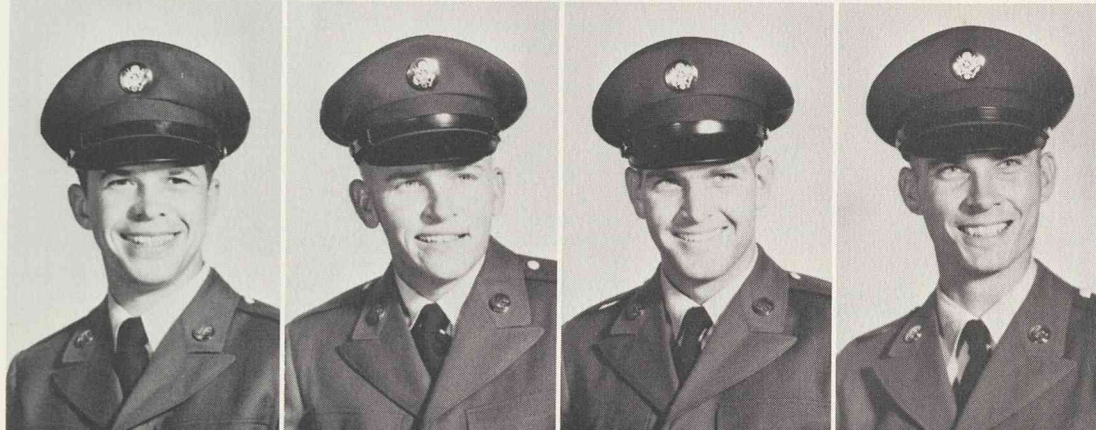
Robert B. Gray



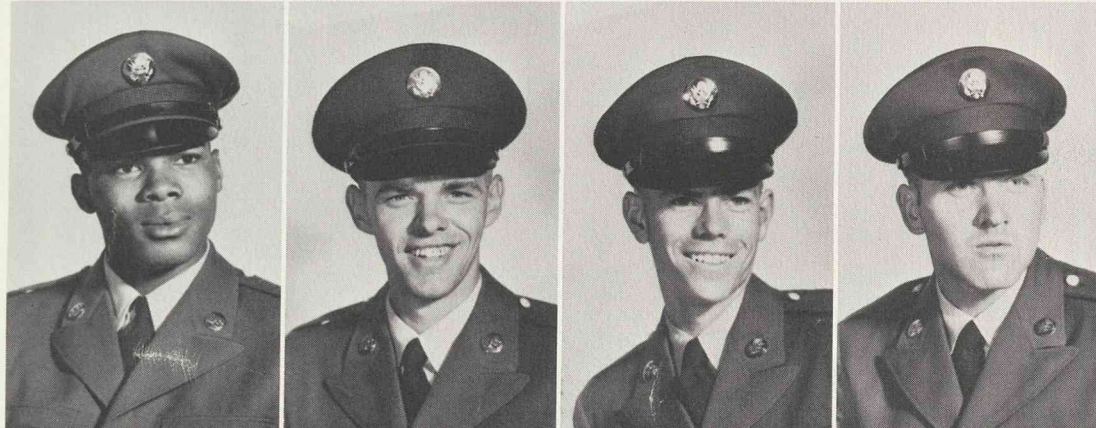




R. A. Greven  
J. M. Griffith  
C. E. Grinstaff  
R. G. Guilbert



R. K. Halverson  
B. Q. Hamilton  
Jack Hannigan  
C. E. Harmel



J. A. Harris, Jr.  
Richard H. Hassell  
Rockne L. Hegel  
Donald F. Helm



Roy Hill  
H. D. Hindman  
Isamu Hirose  
Richard N. Hoff

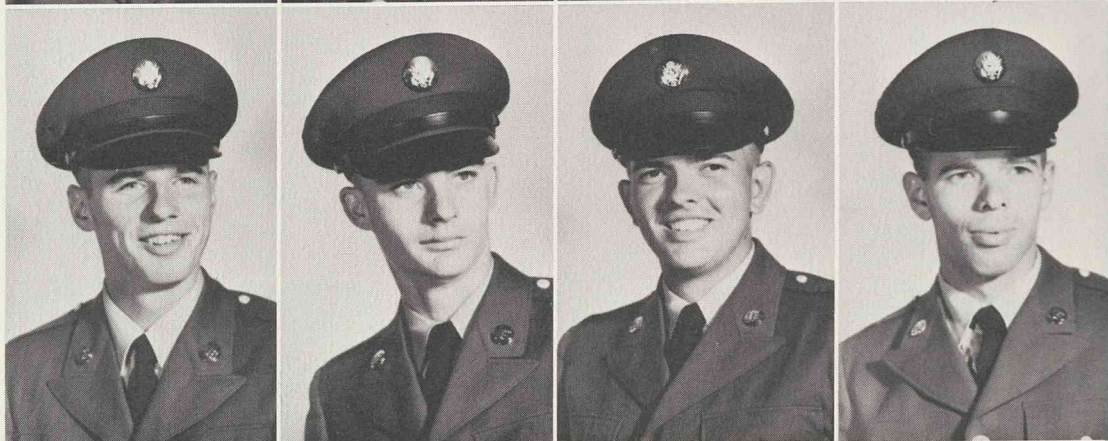




Robert D. Hoge  
Kenneth M. Hogue  
R. A. Honza, Jr.  
N. W. Hornsby



Robert B. Howell  
Stephen F. Hudson  
T. G. Huggins  
Richard A. Hughes



Gary R. Humes  
C. F. Jackson  
Mark D. John  
E. G. Johnson



James H. Johnson  
Robert E. Jones  
James R. Jordan  
Robert L. Joyce







James E. King  
F. T. Knefler  
Robert D. Knight  
Ivan F. Kyriss



J. N. Lankford  
D. W. Larson  
Ottis J. Leard  
Robert E. Lee



J. J. Lessa, Jr.  
N. G. Liermark  
E. C. Lindsay  
C. W. Lindstrom



James C. Lowe  
Richard E. Lucero  
C. P. Ludington  
Michael A. Mack





Robert A. Martin

John R. Massie

J. D. Massingale

R. H. Masters



Rex D. Maxfield

James A. Mayo

W. E. McBride

John E. McCarthy



Thomas L. McCarty

Charles A. McClain

Robert H. McClaran

Edward L. McCoy



Richard J. McCoy

John H. McEven

Gerry G. McKee

Donald J. McLain



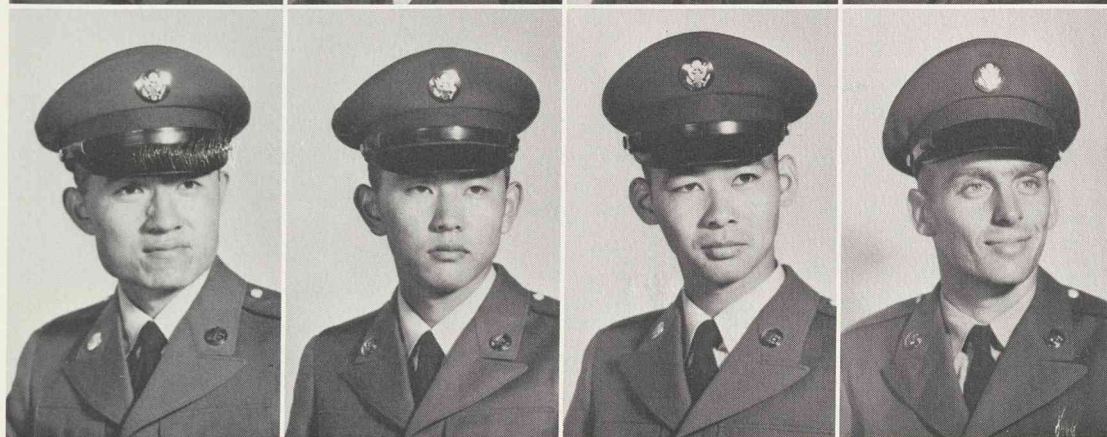




A. C. Mendoza  
R. R. Miller  
Melvin M. Miller  
Joe A. Montoya



E. G. Montrose  
Daniel R. Mosier  
John E. Mount  
R. W. Mowbray



R. T. Nakaguchi  
J. T. Nakamura  
Ray S. Nakata  
W. H. Neufeld

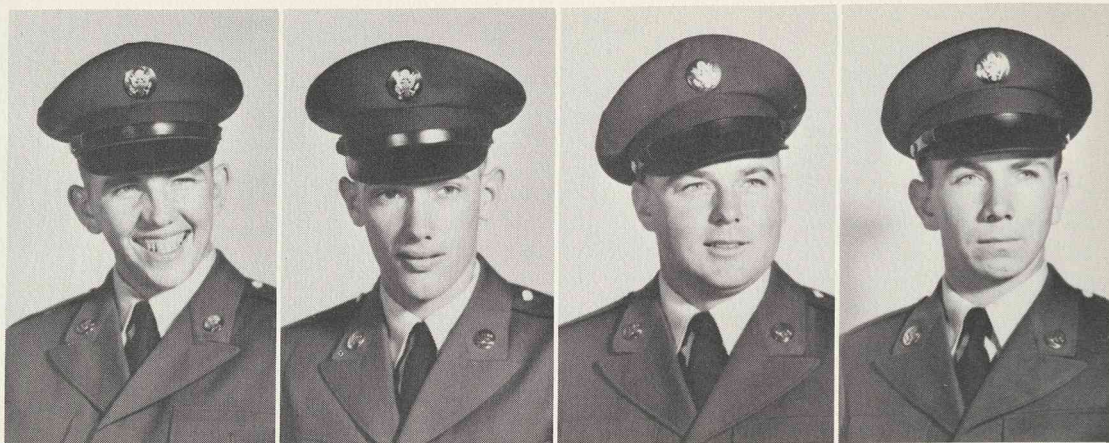


G. R. Nicolson  
Joe E. Nicotera  
Roque Nieto  
D. A. Northrop





K. M. O'Brien  
R. M. Olitsky  
R. D. Orgill  
A. J. Passadore



Gerald R. Pigeau  
Harlen L. Porter  
Mickey G. Qualls  
John C. Reiger



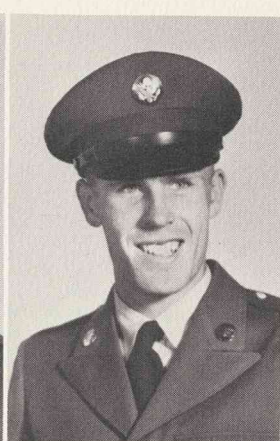
Henry Revelez  
B. D. Richards  
B. J. Robart  
G. E. Robbins



E. A. Robinson  
Allan J. Rodin  
Stanley J. Roland  
M. E. Rundall







Doyle G. Rushing  
R. J. Sandford  
Richard B. Sawyer  
James A. Schalk



R. R. Schmidt  
James E. Scott  
Willie Seymore  
C. L. Shaffer



J. W. Sheehan, II  
Jack W. Shelton  
D. A. Sherman  
Roy W. Short



C. D. Simpson  
Jagjit Singh  
Lonnie L. Smith  
Matt D. Smitham





Eleazar Soto

John R. Souza

John P. Squires

D. C. Steinaker

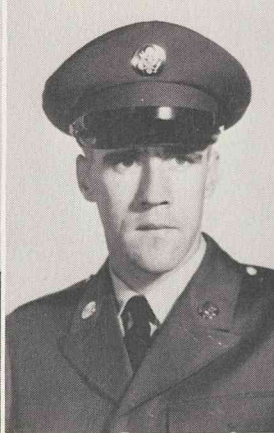


James L. Stewart

H. D. Stilwell

R. D. Stoneman

James A. Strum



Richard L. Stull

A. J. Sweetland

Ferral J. Swink

Jerry G. Tepolt



Larry W. Thomas

R. B. Thompson

W. R. Thompson

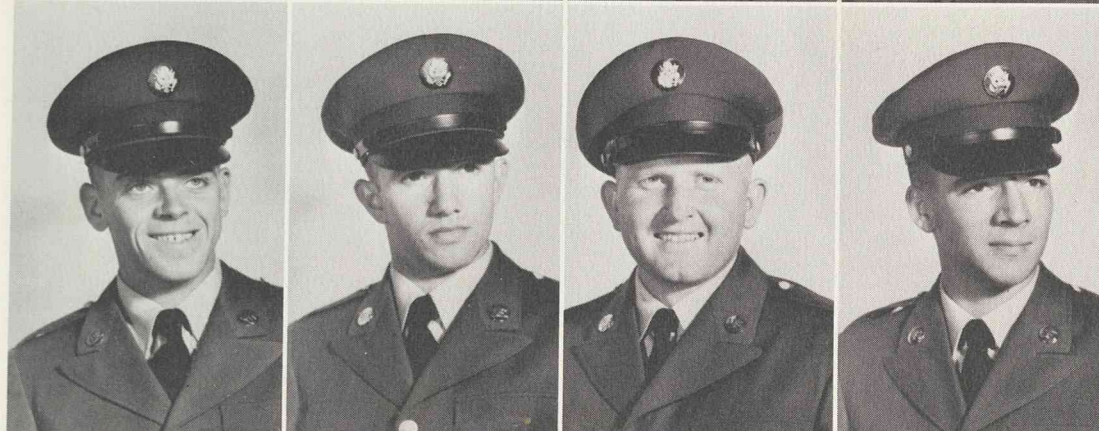
Edwin L. Totten







Willie Turner, Jr.  
Charles E. Upton  
Larry L. Wade  
C. W. Walworth



N. H. Whitson  
L. E. Wilkerson  
Robert K. Wilky  
Vidma C. Willson



Ronnie S. Wilson  
Gaylord R. Wine  
Donald C. Wood  
F. F. Wood

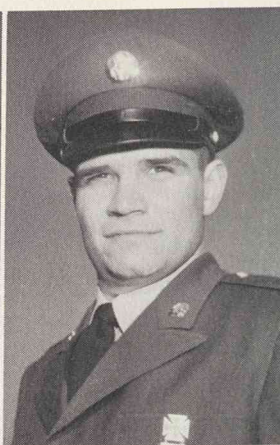


Fred E. Workman  
Wesley W. Wright  
Albert Ybarra  
Kenneth Yescas, Jr.

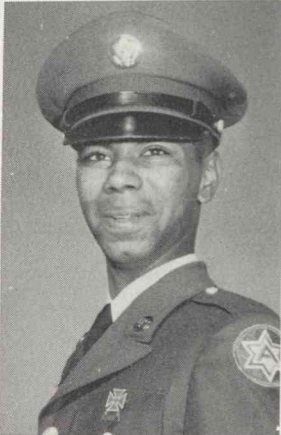




L. J. Zimnisky  
 John R. Bates  
 Frank W. Bearer  
 Frank F. Bonin



Fred J. Boom  
 Anthony Borba  
 Donald Brayley  
 Grae G. Bryant



Barry J. Brown  
 Boertien



# KITCHEN STAFF



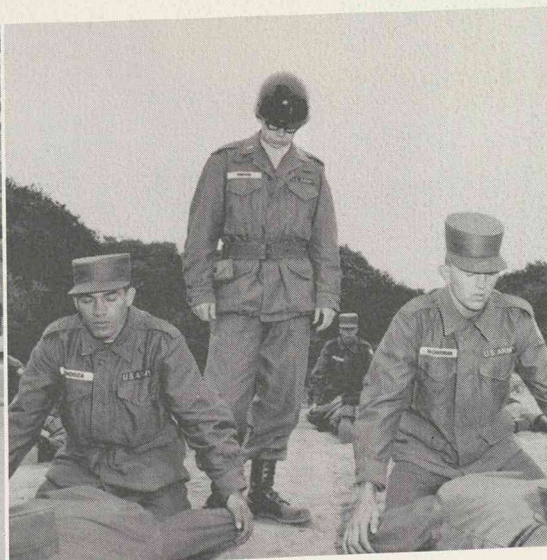
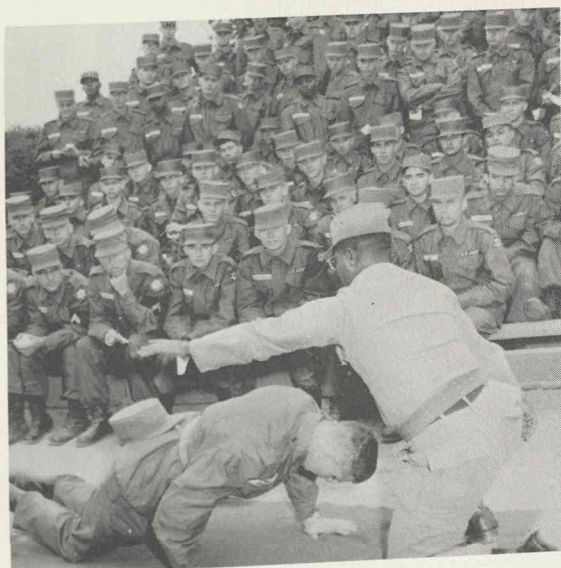
SP-4 Cano  
 Mail Clerk



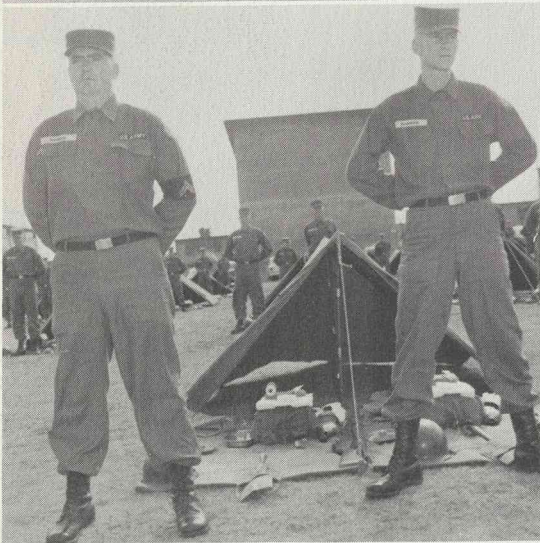




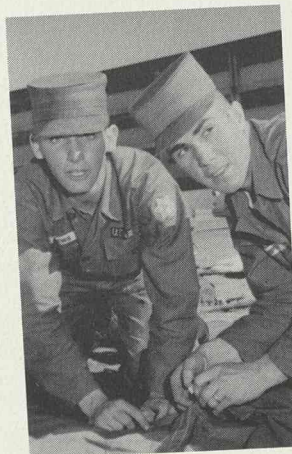
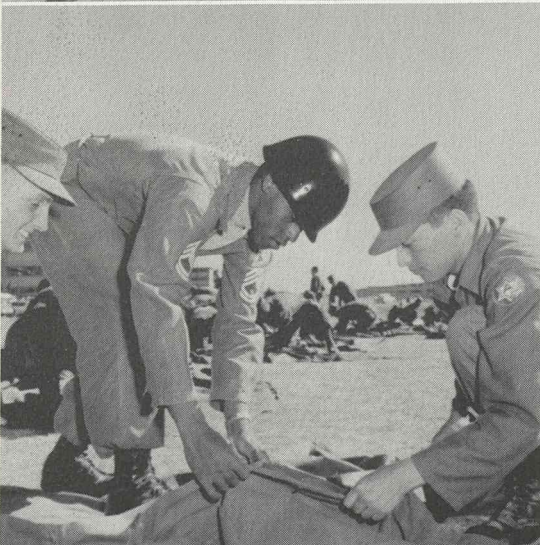
## first aid





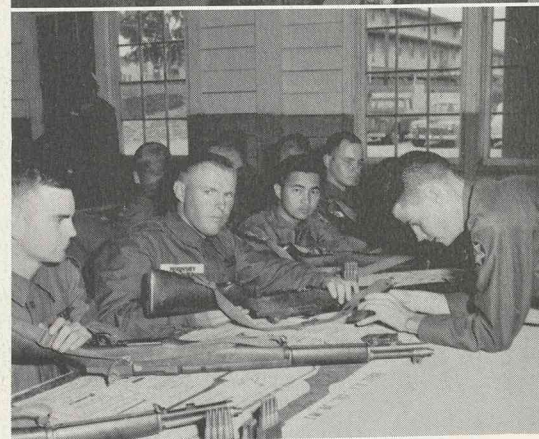


## full field inspection

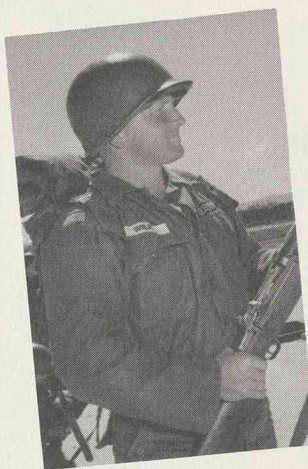
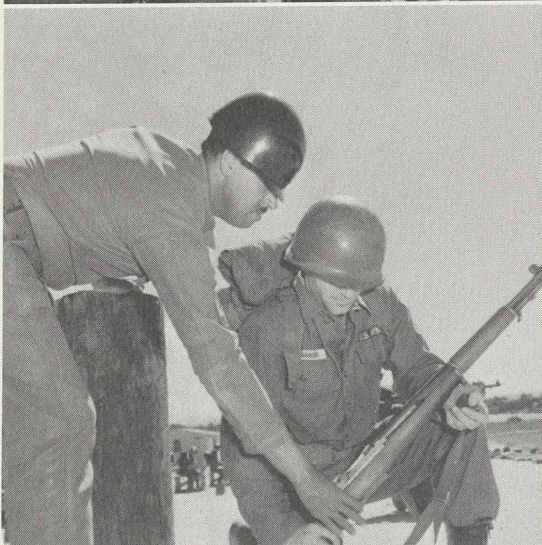
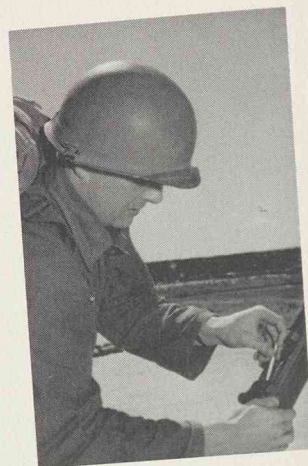




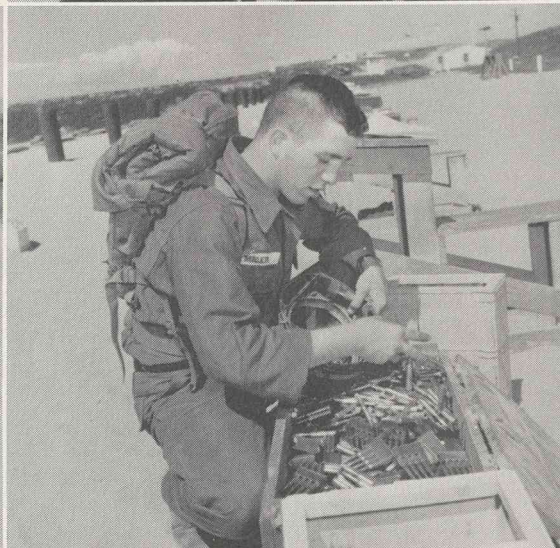
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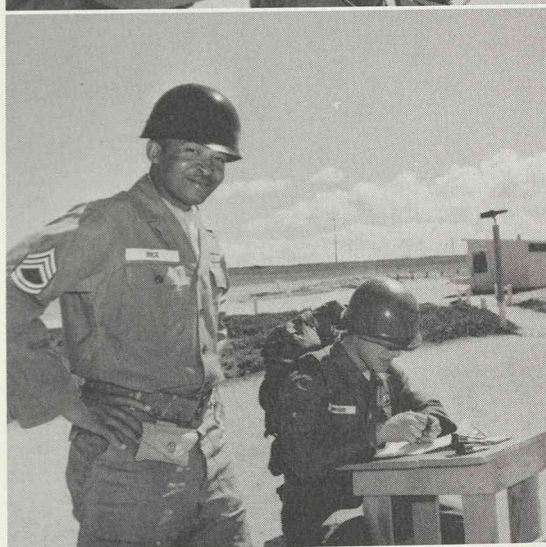
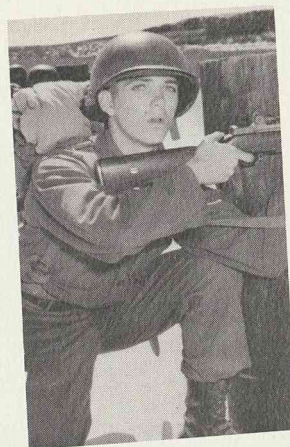
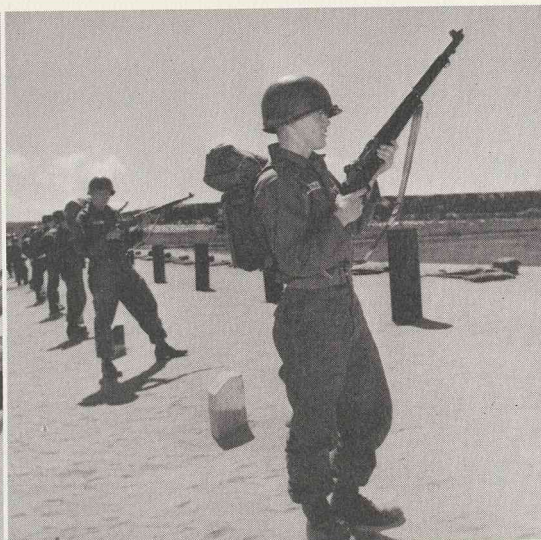




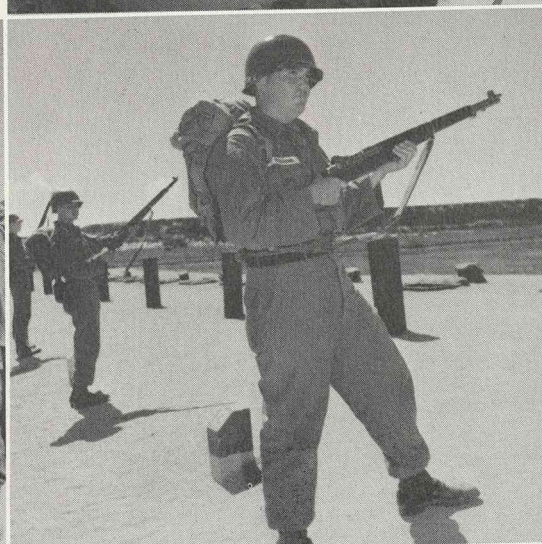
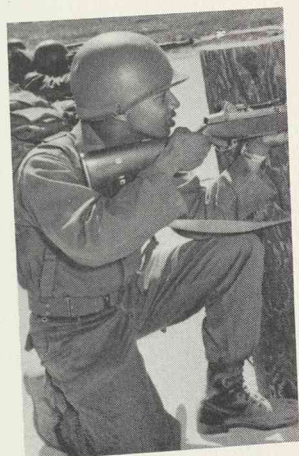
# trainfire





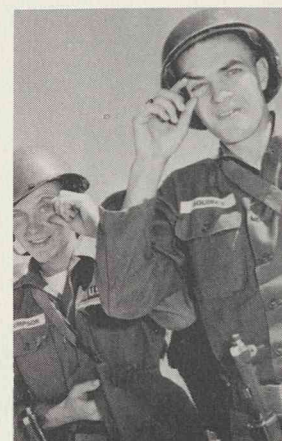


trainfire

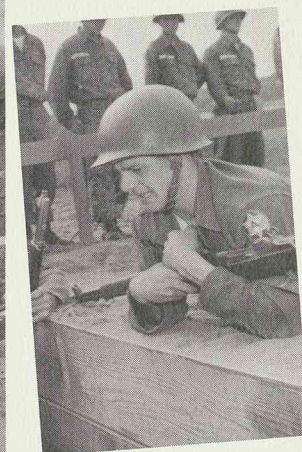




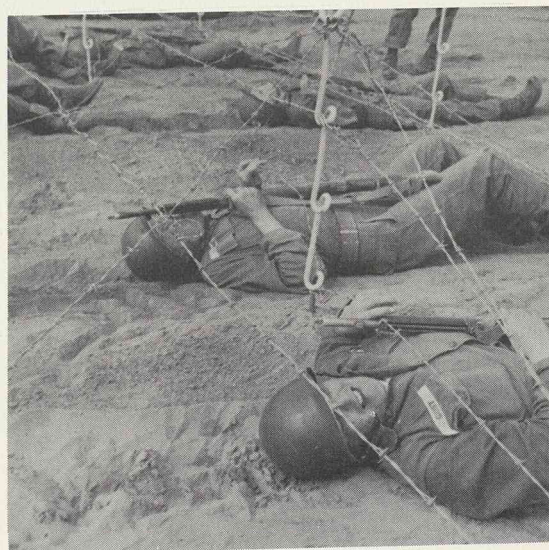
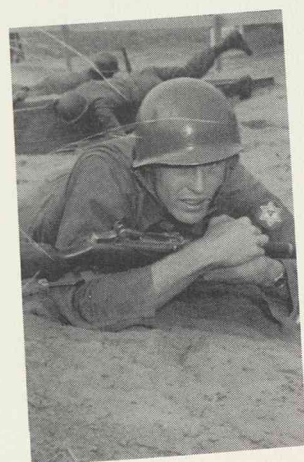
# chemical, biological and radiological warfare



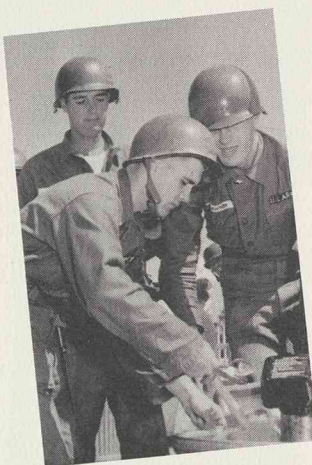
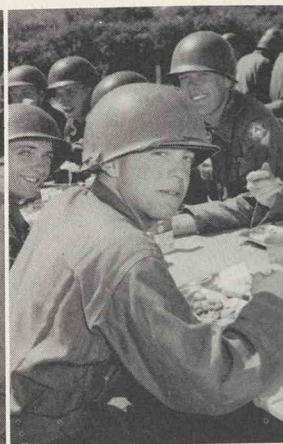




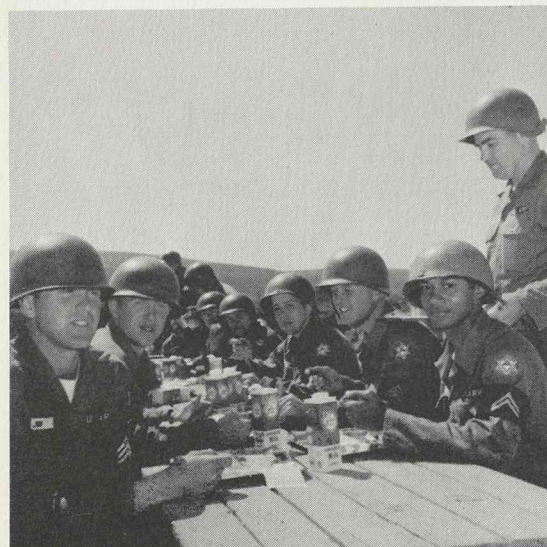
## cover and movement





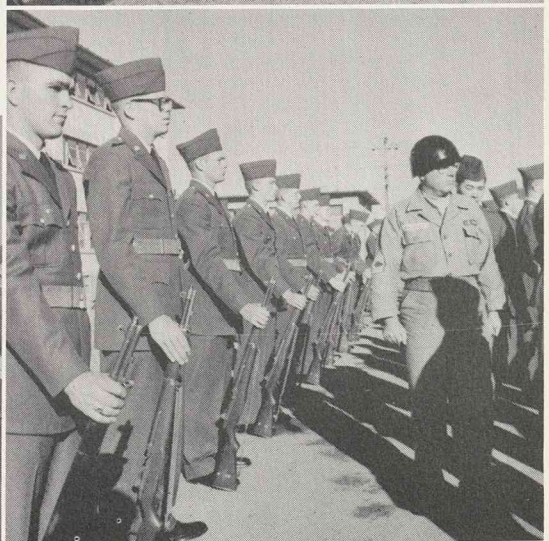
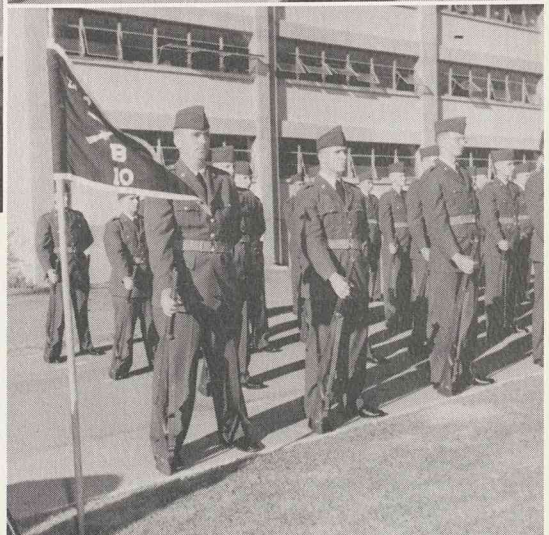


## field chow





# inspection



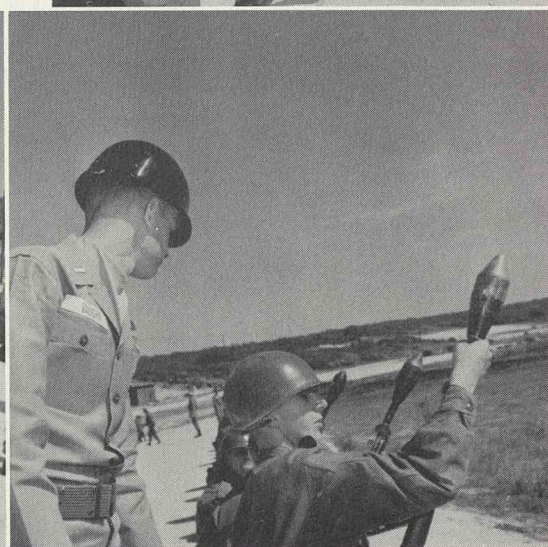




## hand grenades



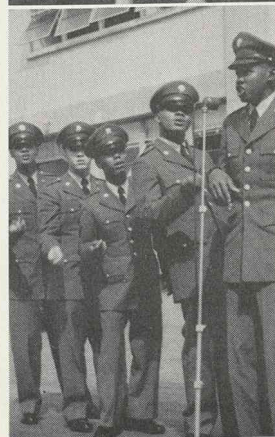
## rifle grenades



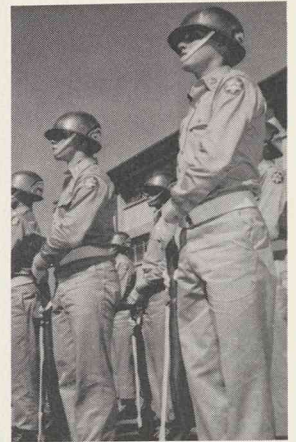




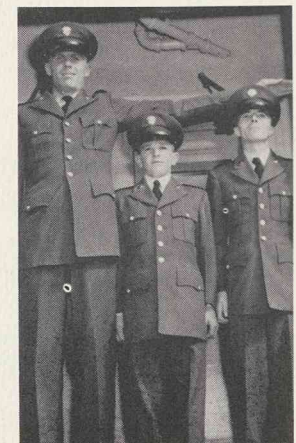
open house



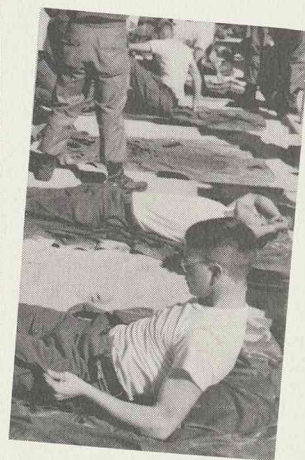
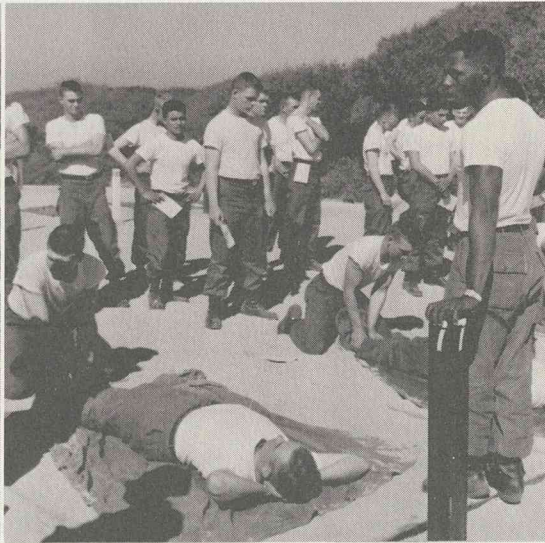
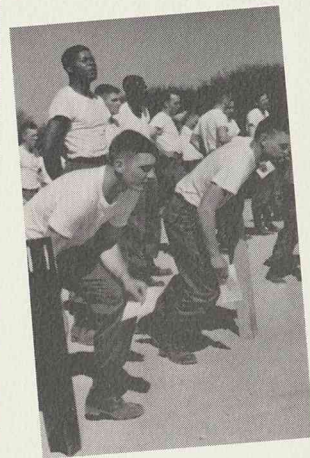
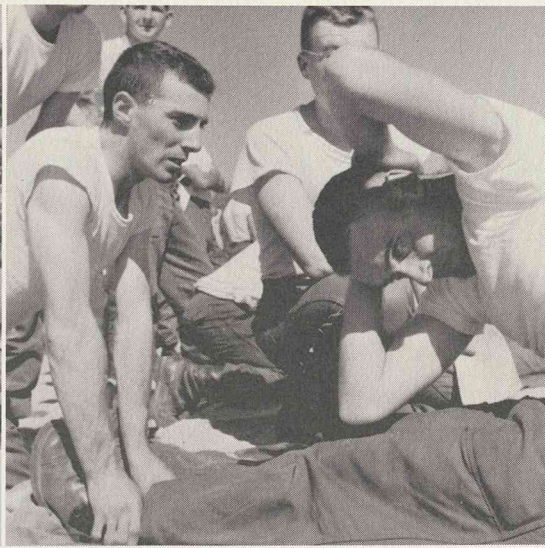




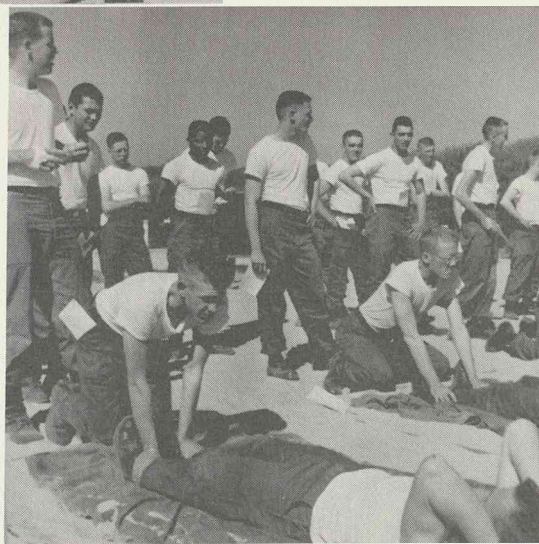
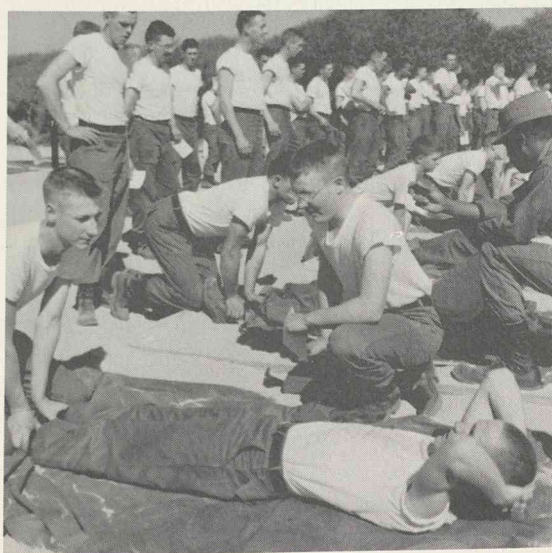
open house







p. t.







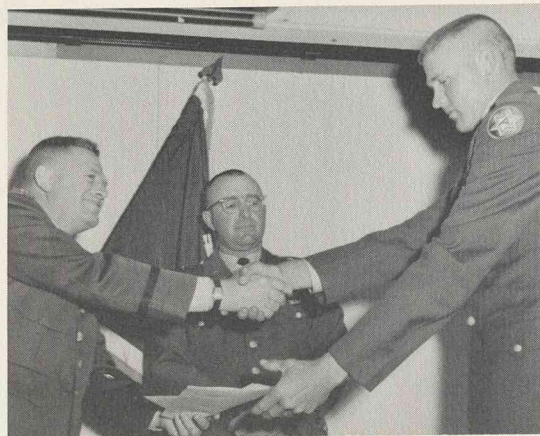
our training through the eyes of the camera



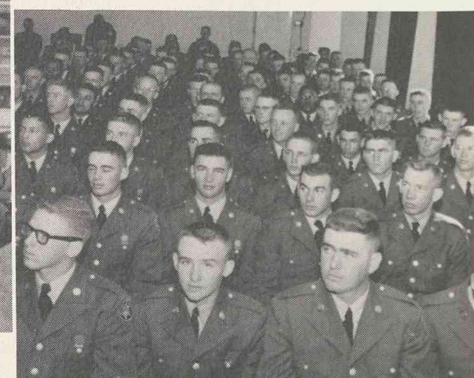
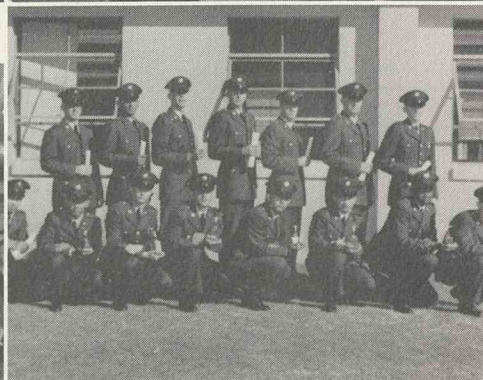








# graduation





## history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.



